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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....MARCH 22, 1894.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Gladstone continues, it is said, to keep in touch with the Ministry, giving them his advice, etc., he says will appear in the House whenever needed.

The estimates of the experts at work on the Wilson tariff bill place the revenue that will be raised by it as amended by the Senate finance committee at $411,000.000, against $385,000,000 as it came from the House. It still leaves a deficit of $32,000,000.

The Confederate Monument association have perfected all the final arrangements for erecting the monument. The height of the monument was ordered increased to seventy-two feet. Mount Airy granite will be used. The 20th of May was chosen as the day for laying the corner stone.

For the seven months ending January 31, the domestic exports reached $560,295,545 and the exports of foreign merchandise $13,366,-725, a grand total of $573,662,269. The imports for the same period amounted only to $371,549,060, the balance in favor of the United States being a trifle above $200,000.

The 1893 list of insurance companies doing business in North Carolina has been issued by Secretary of State Coke. There are forty-five life and accident companies, and sixty-six fire and miscellaneous. The life insurance premiums were $1,007,500; the losses, $506,-150. The fire insurance companies' premiums were $878,600 and their losses $807,717.

Maj. William M. Robbins, of Statesville, N. C., has been appointed a member of the Gettysburg Battle Field Commission, to succeed the late William H. Forney. Maj. Robbins, says a correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger, was formerly professor of mathematics and engineering in the Alabama University; was engaged in the battle of Gettysburg with his regiment, the Fourth Alabama, and has served several terms in Congress since the war.

The Knoxville Tribune out-Falstaff's Falstaff, says the Wilmington Review, in an editorial note on the battle of Monocacy, where it says: "Gen. Early was badly routed and his troops nearly all killed or captured by the Federal forces under Capt. Gibson, who in that battle killed two hundred and twenty seven rebels with his own sword, and whose fierce and war-like appearance frightened several hundred to death."

That centre of gruesome interest the Paris Morgue yields curious statistics. The official report for 1893 shows that 909 corpses were received, a few more men than women. Of these 215 died by drowning, 70 by hanging, 68 by firearms, 41 by stabs and 62 by poisoning. There had been 100 sudden deaths. Of other fatal cases 61 were attributed to suffocation and 83 to falls. More bodies are taken to the Morgue during the summer than at other seasons of the year.

The arithmetic man of the Texas Farm and Ranch sums up the products of the lone Star State the past year at a valuation $353,-530,000, including 2,200,000 bales of cotton worth $94,000,000, and 800,000 tons of cotton seed worth $13,500,000. He also has upon his list 7,000,000 head of cattle worth $84,000,-000, 64,000,000 bushels of corn at fifty cents a bushel, 16,000,000 pounds of wool at twenty cents a pound and manufactured products worth $57,000,000.

The Statue of New York pays a bounty for each panther, wolf and bear killed. The bounty for panthers and wolves is not often claimed, but about $2000 per year is disbursed for the slaughter of bears. Queens County has set a price of $5 upon each fox killed within its limits. "Evidently there is game in our own State and our vicinity," comments the Mail and Express, "and our hunters need not go West in search of wild animals when the State and Queens County offer premiums for the destruction of predatory animals."

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1, 1893: Galveston, 950,586; New Orleans, 1,696,031; Mobile 198,517; Savannah, 885,144; Charleston, 391,689; Wilmington, 185,387; Norfolk, 428,421; Baltimore, 52,044; New York, 108,-255; Boston, 85,364, Newport News, 39,764; Philadelphia 44,574; West Point, Va., 221,-489; Brunswick, 50,635; Velascoe, 8,192; Port Royal, 60,486. Total, 6,401,778. Deduct 64,-174 bales from net receipts since September 1st, making the corrected total 5,337,604 bales.

The Secretary of Treasury has transmitted to Congress a communication from the Secretary of the Interior substituting for the appropriation in the Indian bill a more liberal provision, says the Statesville Landmark, for the North Carolina Cherokee training school. The former item was $14,500; the latter is $23,400. Two hundred pupils are to have $167 each and $3,000 is to be expended for a large two-story log school house recommended by Superintendent Potter and Commissioner Browning. The Indians are to bring the logs. Mr. Potter recommends the education of 250 of the 400 full-blood Cherokees now ready to receive instruction. The present rotten building only accommodates 80. He says that for the first time these Indians are taking interest in education. Three thousand dollars ought to build a pretty good log school house with the logs furnished.

Speaking of the Vice-President's visit to Asheville last week, the Citizen says: The first point visited was Richmond Hill and from there they drove to Bingham Heights. There the distinguished visitor was greeted with the Presidential salute of twenty-one guns, the boys in their enthusiasm not thinking the Vice-Presidential salute of nineteen guns sufficient. The cadets went through their evolutions and were introduced separately, and were rewarded with a happy talk from the second man of the nation. The Vice President expressed pleasure upon seeing the boys and their efficient commanders. He urged the cadets to sustain the splendid reputation of that old military institution, Bingham school, and reminded them that some day some of them might be called upon to take charge of this great Government. The pleasant talk the Vice President gave them was proudly received and the boys gave the speaker a hearty cheer.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The other afternoon a bomb exploded just inside the main door of the church of the Madeline, Paris. One person, supposed to be the author of the explosion, was killed and several others were wounded. The explosion, which was evidently premature, mutilated in a horrible manner the man who was carrying the bomb. It is generally believed that it was the intention of the miscreant to throw the bomb into the midst of the worshipers who were gathering for the afternoon service. Four persons have been taken into custody on suspicion of being accessories of the man who was killed. The police had the greatest difficulty in getting their prisoners to the station, the mob which had gathered making several attempts to seize the prisoners and lynch them. ——At Denver, Col., the deposed police commissioners are in possession of the city hall, guarded by the police. The chief of police says he will hold the hall if he has to use dynamite. In the meantime Governor Waite has assembled the militia and called on Gen. McCook for United States troops to "put down an insurrection." Five companies were ordered to move at once from Fort Logan. Mob violence is feared, even to the extent of an attempt to lynch the Governor. ——Col. J. Hampton Hoge, of Virginia, has renounced his allegiance to the Democratic party and joined the Republicans. ——The production of coal in the South during 1893 was 27,700,000 tons, against 15,200,-000 in 188.. ——The operatives in the Savannah cotton mills quit work on notice of reduction of wages. ——The committee can not settle the dispute among the members of the Southern Railway and Steamship association. ——The Pickwick club building in New Orleans was destroyed by fire. The building was valued at $130,000 and the furniture at $40,000. ——It is now said that Da Gama, with 500 of his sailors, is on a Portuguese vessel and will go to Portugal. ——The Manufacturers' Record gives an encouraging account of the improvement going on at the South, and publishes quite a list of new enterprises started in the past week. ——Admiral Benham has been ordered to proceed with one of the vessels of his fleet to Bluefields, Nicaragua. The British troops have been withdrawn from the Mosquito reservation, but still affairs are unsettled there. ——Maj. William M. Robbins, of Statesville, has been placed on the Gettysburg Battle Field commission. ——Mrs. Cleveland will not leave Washington before June, when she will go to Gray Gables. ——For the eight and a half months of the present fiscal year the expenditures of the Government have exceeded the receipts by $52,000,000. ——A defect in the new Tariff bill, if it had not been remedied, would have caused the Government to lose upwards of $10,000,000 of revenue. ——According to the Secretary of War, Gen. McCook can use his troops at Denver only for the purpose of protecting the Federal Government until Governor Waite confesses his inability to preserve order by State authority and calls on him for aid. Then the Federal general steps in, and is answerable to the President alone. ——It was rumored in Washington City last week that Col. Breckinridge and Mrs. Wing were secretly married in New York on April 29th last, three months before the public ceremony was performed, and before he took Miss Pollard to the home of Mrs. Blackburn as his future bride. ——The wrecking steamer Orion started Friday for Roneador reef to assist in raising the Kearsarge. —— An immense mass meeting of workingmen in Pensacola was addressed Friday night by Grand Master Workman Sovereign. ——The Battle house at Mobile, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $300,000. —— Miss Clara Barton has made a report on the work of the Red Cross society among the sufferers on the South Carolina Sea Islands. The order will need more assistance from the public. ——Jerre Horlbeck, hanged in the Berkeley county, S. C., jail yard for murder, attempted to commit suicide a short while before the execution. ——The disagreement in the Southern Railway and Steamship association has been practically settled. ——The certificate of marriage of Col. Breckinridge and Mrs. Wing, just filed in New York, shows that they were married in that city April 29th, 1893, by Rev. John R. Paxton, a Presbyterian minister, at his residence. Dr. Paxton says he was requested to withhold the marriage certificate by Col. Breckinridge, because his wife had been dead only nine months, and after the public marriage he was urged to suppress the record. Dr. Scott, brother of Mrs. Breckinridge, refuses to say whether he forced Col. Breckinridge to marry his sister soon after the death of his first wife. ——At an early hour Friday morning the State troops at Denver were ordered to retire to their armory. The Governor announced in the evening that he would probably submit to the proposition to leave the matter to the Supreme court, but at a late hour had done nothing. He had a long conference with Gen. McCook. The latter says the Federal troops will remain in the city until peace is restored. On request from Governor Waite to withdraw the troops, Gen. McCook said he could do nothing more till ordered by the President. The question of the Governor's sanity has been raised. Troops all over the State are being assembled at their armories. ——A delegation of New York bankers visited Washington to urge the President to veto the Seigniorage bill. They say they subscribed the $50,000,000 loan on assurance that the President would not sanction any silver legislation at this Congress. ——There was a habeas corpus case here before Associate Justice Walter Clark, says the Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger. A negro named Will McCullers was taken before the justice, who found that McCuller's wife had committed perjury by swearing that he had stolen some property, whereas she was the thief. McCullers was released and a warrant issued for the wife. A magistrate had improperly allowed the wife to testify against her husband. ——A Birmingham, Ala., city convict, while attempting to escape shot the street commissioner who pursued him, killed the officer's horse, then shot himself. —— Burglars attacked the town of Ooltewah, Tenn., and entered every store in it. They are being pursued by bloodhounds. —— Oxford won the fifty-first annual boat race with Cambridge. ——By means of hypnotism a Macon dentist performs painless operations in dental surgery. ——A Mrs. Watson and four children were killed by a tornado at Santa Anna, Texas. Much property was destroyed.

THE BRAVE "LITTLE" GENERAL.

Brigadier General James H. Lane.

Charlotte Observer.]

It is a great pleasure to be able to present, in this issue, a cut and short sketch of the life of Brigadier General James H. Lane, now of Alabama, whose thrilling reminiscences of the war have frequently, of late, adorned the columns of the Observer. Gen. Lane was one of the bravest of the brave, always sharing the dangers of battle with his men, gallant North Carolinians, who idolized him, and for whom nothing was impossible when the "Little General" led the way. Gen. Lane returned this affectionate regard, and there breathes through all his writings a touching and tender sympathy and love for those who shared with him the fortunes of war. This sketch will doubtless be enjoyed by his old comrades, scattered about over the State.

Gen. James H. Lane was born at Mathews Court House, Virginia. His parents were Colonel Walter G. and Mary A. H. (Barkwell) Lane. He graduated with high distinction at the Virginia Military Institute—being one of the two "star graduates" of his class—and afterwards in the scientific course at the University of Virginia. His first appointment was on the hydrographic survey of York river. He was recalled to his "alma mater"—the Virginia Military Institute—as assistant professor of mathematics and tactics. He was afterwards professor of mathematics and tactics in the Florida State Seminary at Tallahassee. At the outbreak of hostilities he was filling the chair of natural philosophy and assisting in tactics in the North Carolina Military Institute at Charlotte. With the other officers of this institution, he immediately offered his services to the State and acted as drill master and adjutant in the first camp of instruction near Raleigh, where he was elected major of the "First North Carolina Volunteers."

In charge of a detachment composed of the Buncombe Riflemen and one piece of the Richmond Howitzers, he attacked and chased a marauding party across New Market bridge in full view of Old Point and Hampton, making the detachment "responsible," as D. H. Hill publicly declared at the time, for the fight at Bethel church, the first battle of the war. At Bethel he was with the line in the "salient," where Winthrop, of the enemy's storming party, was killed and his command was gloriously repulsed. The "Bethel Regiment" dubbed him their "Little Major," elected him their lieutenant colonel when Hill was promoted, and presented him with a sword, saddle and bridle and a handsome pair of goblets when he left them to take charge of the Twenty-eighth North Carolina Volunteers, of which he had been unanimously elected colonel. In Wilmington he took an active part in re-organizing his regiment for the war before the passage of any of the conscript acts. He was again unanimously elected colonel, and at an inspection and review near Kinston, Gen. Holmes publicly complimented the Twenty-eighth for being the first regiment of twelve months volunteers to re-enlist for the war.

Lane was in command of this regiment at Hanover Court House when it was cut off by that overwhelming force under Fitz John Porter, and was complimented by Generals Lee and Branch for its splendid fight, its masterly retreat and its wonderful escape from capture or destruction. He commanded the Twenty-eighth in all of its subsequent hard fought battles until the fall of the gallant Branch at Sharpsburg. When Branch was hastening to the right in that great battle, A. P. Hill dashed up and called out: "Who commands this regiment?" Lane stepped forward and saluting, said: "I do, general." Hill replied: "Take your regiment, colonel, at a double quick, deploy it along that road, defend that unsupported battery and drive back the enemy advancing through that corn." About dark Branch ordered Lane to rejoin him, and that, doubtless, was the last order of that brave officer; for, as Lane approached his line he recognized Major Englehard and asked: "Where is General Branch?" Englehard, in a voice which betrayed his emotion, replied: "He has just been shot; there he goes on that stretcher, dead, and you are in command of the brigade." Two days afterwards Branch's brigade, under Lane, and the brigades of Gregg and Archer, constituted the rear-guard of the Army of Northern Virginia when General Lee re-crossed the Potomac without the loss of a wagon.

The brigade petitioned for Lane's promotion; and on the recommendation of Lee, Jackson and A. P. Hill, he was appointed brigadier to succeed the lamented Branch. When Hill, on the march from "Snicker's Gap," rode up to Lane, doffed his hat and publicly congratulated him on his promotion and assignment, the brigade went wild with delight, and soon after they went into winter quarters at "Moss Neck" they presented their new commander, whom they had already christened their "Little General," with a fine general's sash, a sword, saddle and bridle. This noted North Carolina brigade took an active part in every important infantry battle fought by the Army of Northern Virginia; and General Lane was in active command from Sharpsburg to the surrender at Appomattox Court House, except about two months when he was dangerously wounded.

Gen. Lane was wounded on the head at the first Cold Harbor at the same time that the noble Campbell was killed in front of his regiment with its colors in his hands. He received an ugly and very painful wound a few days afterwards at Frazier's Farm, when his regiment was charging a battery; but he refused to leave the field though advised to do so by the division surgeon. At the second Cold Harbor, he was dangerously wounded in the groin and was borne, profusely bleeding, from the field. In that bloody charge at Gettysburg on the 3rd of July, he had his favorite horse, "Jim," a great pet with the brigade, shot under him.

After the surrender, Gen. Lane begged his way back to the home of his childhood which had been in the enemy's lines, to find his aged parents ruined in fortune, and crushed in spirit at the loss of two noble sons. There he remained huckstering and working his father's garden and a small lot in corn until he could borrow $150 to enable him to leave his old home again in search of employment more congenial to his habits and to the physical ability of a wounded soldier. He next taught private schools in Concord, N. C., and Richmond, Va., and for eight years thereafter acted in the dual capacity of commandment of cadets and professor of natural philosophy in the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College. In 1880, he taught a private school in Wilmington, N. C. He was then called to the chair of mathematics in the School of Mines and Metallurgy of the State University of Missouri; but did not remain there long, as he was invited to take charge of the Virginia Mining & Manufacturing Company. The property of this company was destroyed by fire before the works were put in operation, and he had no opportunity of showing his fitness for that department of active industrial life. He was next elected commandant and professor of civil engineering and drawing in the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College; but the work being too heavy for him and the board of trustees wishing to extend the course in civil engineering, he was relieved of the duties of commandant. He is still connected with this institution of learning.

Gen. Lane married Miss Charlotte Randolph Meade, of Richmond, Va., who died several years ago. He and his four daughters are members of the Episcopal Church.

This "Little General" also enjoyed the confidence and respect of President Davis, as is seen from the following beautiful and touching tribute: "I willingly bear witness to his character and general capacity. Endeared to me as he is by his services to the South when he was the youngest brigadier in the Confederate army, I admit that I feel a warm interest in his success, not for himself only but also as a good example for the youth of the State I love so well."

Bimetallism in Boston.

Evening Post.]

SIR: In your article referring to the formation of the bimetallic committee in Boston, you say, "we would respectfully ask the gentlemen of the committee two questions," which you proceed to propound. Perhaps you will allow me, as a humble member of the committee, to answer these questions.

(1). The first question is, "If you can make silver, 'on the general plan of the Latin Union,' circulate far above its market value, and keep it in men's minds at a constant ratio with another commodity, why cannot you do the same thing for the same purpose with something still cheaper —copper for instance?" In answer to this question two things may be said:

(a). No member of the committee has, so far as I am aware, proposed to make any commodity circulate far above its market value, or in any degree above its market value. On the contrary, it is "the general plan of the Latin Union" to influence the market value itself. That such an effect can be produced, and that to an enormous degree, no one but a bigot now denies. Lord Herschell's Gold and Silver Commission of 1886-8, composed of six monometallists and six bimetallists, unanimously signed the proposition that it was the operation of the French law of 1803 which for seventy years maintained an approximate parity of gold and silver at the market ratio of 15 1-2 to 1. The three great English economists who survived Stuart Mill, namely, Cairnes, Jevons and Bagehot, are all on record as making the fullest admission of the validity of this cause. Chevalier of France admitted it. Lexis of Germany has admitted it more recently.

It is true, there are numberless instances in history where government has attempted, by law or edict, to control values, and has egregiously failed; but it is equally true that there are numberless instances where government has profoundly affected, if not absolutely controlled, values. Indeed, it is a very difficult thing to prevent laws from affecting values, even where that is not desired. Law often affects values where it has been distinctly sought to avoid such a result. The root of the whole matter is this: law cannot effect values, much less control them, except as it sets some economic force in motion. Whenever law sets an economic force in motion, it can, and will, and must effect values.

That the French law of 1803, by giving every debtor the option to pay in either metal, indifferently, did set in motion an economic force of tremendous reach and scope, is now admitted freely by every man on either side of the Atlantic whose opinion is entitled to the slightest consideration. If this statement is challenged, I shall be glad to make it good by abundant citations.

(b.) But the Evening Post's first question does injustice to the bimetallic position in another respect which deserves attention. It is in the underlying assumption that, unless the two money metals, gold and silver, can be made to circulate side by side, in the same country, at the same time, bimetallism cannot be achieved. This is the position of Prof. Sumner of Yale; and it is so far satisfactory to his mind that with this he begins and ends his discussion of the subject.

It is very good of Prof. Sumner to define bimetallism for us who are advocating it; and when he is permitted to do so, he finds no difficulty in achieving a victory over the opponent he has set up for himself. Having premised that concurrent circulation is essential to bimetallism, and that alternate circulation constitutes the failure of bimetallism, and it being admitted that the experience of France from 1803 to 1873 was one of alternate circulation, Prof. Sumner easily reaches the conclusion that there is no great historical instance of the success of bimetallism.

But if we bimetallists may be permitted to say what we mean and propose by bimetallism, the criticism in question does not touch our case at all. We flatly deny that bimetallism necessarily involves the concurrent circulation of the two metals. There is some reason to believe that the French statesmen of 1803 really expected concurrent circulation to result; and it might perhaps have been so had France possessed allies in her great enterprise, and had the fluctuations in the production of the precious metals during the seventy years following been less extreme and violent. But no bimetallists nowadays makes the concurrent circulation of the two metals, in the same country, in equal quantities, an essential condition of that system. If it should succeed only in establishing an alternating circulation, the chief results of bimetallism will still be secured, as for seventy years they were by the action of France.

The three great purposes of bimetallism are (1) the establishment of at least an approximate par of exchange between gold-using and silver-using countries; (2) a higher degree of stability in the money-mass, compounded of the two metals, than would be attainable with either metal alone; (3) to prevent the disastrous results which might otherwise follw the rapid depreciation or appreciation of one of the money metals, through increasing abundance or scarcity. All these objects were nearly as well secured from 1803 to 1873 as if there had been concurrent circulation of the two metals, in equal quantities, all the time in France. Indeed, so long as France secured these great advantages to mankind, no one but the French could possibly be interested in the question whether the actual circulating money of that country, at any given time, was nearly all silver, or composed of gold and silver in nearly equal quantities. The French on their part, would have had the right to make objections to this alternation of gold and silver in their country; but they did not; and it is a great pity, since they were satisfied that our American monometallists should break their hearts over it.

(2) The second question of the Evening Post is as follows: "Do you think it wise for men of your weight in the financial world to advocate views at this crisis which will confirm the Socialist and Populist and anarchist belief that governments can make money out of anything they please; that their business is not to weigh and stamp, but to create and circulate? Do you not think that, in this country at least, the duty of all intelligent men is to drop this silver business wholly until the late insanity has had time to disappear?"

The question which the Evening Post here raises is a difficult one; it is a familiar one. It is the old, old question whether men should speak the truth and keep to their convictions and seek the public interest in a straightforward way. The latest contribution of the Evening Post to the literature of this question will doubtless command the consideration it deserves.

The gentlemen of the committee, for themselves, not only believe, in general, that honesty is the best policy, but they believe, in the situation at present existing, that there was never a time when the telling of the whole plain truth was more expedient. They believe that more than any other cause, the systematic misrepresentation of bimetallism at the Northeast has been influential in arousing the feelings of wrong and anger in the South and West so unpleasantly manifest of late years. Certain persons in highly influential positions have devoted themselves very much to making it appear to other sections of the country that New England and New York strongly adhere to gold monometallism. The South and West have unfortunately believed this, and have even come to believe not only that the Northeast favors gold monometallism, but that it does so for the selfish purpose of aggrandizing itself by increasing the burden of the mortgage which it holds upon other parts of the country. This mistaken conviction has already done untold evil; and yet the Evening Post advises us to "drop this silver business," in the interest of peace and quietness.

The gentlemen of the committee take a diametrically opposite view of what is either honesty or good policy in this matter. New England and New York are not devoted to gold monometallism. This section still stands by the traditional policy of your government, which has come down from the first administration of Washington, when Hamilton declared himself against attaching the unit to either of the two metals as "liable to all the objections which raise from a comparison of the benefits of a full with the evils of a scanty circulation." Of the gentlemen who on account of their high standing, large experience, and important relations to finance, commerce, and manufacture were asked to join the Boston committee, seven out of eight, if not nine out of ten, accepted the invitation. That proportion rather understates than overstates the sentiment of this region in favor of bimetallism. If it is not true that the people of the northeast are devoted to monometallism, it is full time for our fellow-citizens in the South and West to be undeceived in this matter. The knowledge of the truth cannot fail to have a wholly healthful and helpful influence.

If the views and purposes of the South and West regarding money are of dangerous tendency, the more reason for meeting those who hold them with candor and sincerity. There is only one way in which to oppose a dangerous half truth, and that is by telling the whole truth. The people of the South and West have got hold of a half-truth on the subject of money—or rather a half-truth has got hold of them and is urging them on to something like fanaticism dangerous to the Republic. The half of the truth which influences them is that a diminishing money supply is a grave and increasing evil. The gold monometallists would meet this with a half truth of their own, viz, that an inflated, depreciating, and fluctuating currency is a source of financial and commercial disaster; but no half-truth arousing to fanaticism has ever yet been successfully opposed by a half-truth appealing to conservatism. The only way to combat a dangerous error is by meeting it with the whole truth, which, in this case, is bimetallism—bimetallism on a broad, international basis, which would both prevent the further appreciation of gold, and would give to the compound money-mass, so formed, a degree of stability distinctly greater than can possibly be obtained under monometallism, whether of silver or of gold.

If the Evening Post desires further information concerning the plans or purposes of the gentlemen of the committee in Boston, it would give me the greatest pleasure to be their humble instrument in conveying it. FRANCIS A. WALKER.

Boston, Feb. 20.

The Local Newspaper.

Manufacturers' Record.]

The good which has been accomplished in the development of the South by the work of its newspapers can never be fully measured. Under many discouragements and often with but meagre support from the business men of the community, the majority of Southern papers have been persistently, day in and day out, laboring for the upbuilding of that section. It is to be regretted that the great work which they have done has received so little practical encouragement. In other sections the hearty support of newspapers is almost universally regarded as a matter of necessity, and every business man makes it a part of his business to deal liberally with his local papers. In the South, on the contrary, the value of newspapers is not so fully appreciated. Business men generally do not seem to understand that the newspaper is not a luxury, but a necessity; that if they want to keep up with the times, if they want to discover new means of developing their business, they must study carefully the newspapers, and not simply regard the newspaper as something to be glanced over hurriedly and thrown aside.

The local papers should be liberally supported, because the life and energy of every town is judged by the world at large by the looks of its local papers. The city that has no live, progressive paper filled with the advertisements of live, progressive merchants will attract very little attention from the outside business world. Every man contemplating an investment in any Southern town carefully studies its newspapers, as he can largely judge by them the character of the business men of the place.

Nine men might read a copy of any paper and do it so carelessly as to find little in it of value, while the tenth man, looking for opportunities for business or for information that will be of value, sees opportunities of utilizing this information in many money-making ways.

As progressive as have been many of the newspapers of the South in the past, there is very evident an awakened disposition to devote even more attention to all that concerns the material interests of this section than ever before. There is more disposition to avoid the sensational and the trifling fights and brawls that would never be mentioned in any other section because of their small importance, and to give greater attention to all that concerns the welfare of the community. This not only means increased attention to industrial interests, but more attention to everything that pertains to the progress and prosperity of the South; everything, from improved farming methods, the diversification of Southern crops, the building of schools and churches, to the building of railroads and all else that helps to make a country great. The Manufacturers' Record heartily commends the good work that Southern newspapers are doing and trusts that they may find a far more liberal support than they have ever received in the past.

The Vote on the Bland Seigniorage Bill.

Yeas—Senators Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Butler, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Daniels, Dubois, Faulkner, George, Gordon, Hansbrough, Harris, Hunton, Irby, Jones of Arkansas, Kyle, Lindsay, McLaurin, Martin, Mills, Mitchell of Oregon, Morgan, Pasco, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Power, Pugh, Quay, Ransom, Roach, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, White, Wolcott—44.

Nays—Senators Aldrich, Allison, Brice, Caffery Carey, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dolph, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Lodge, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Morrill, Murpy, Palmer, Platt, Proctor, Smith, Stockbridge, Vilas, Washburn, Wilson—31.

When the result was announced there was handclapping in the crowded galleries, which breach of order was rebuked by the presiding officer. Then the spectators began to desert, the galleries, and the Senate Chamber resumed its air of quiet languor and respectability.

The Republicans who voted for the bill were—Senators Dubois, Hansbrough, Mitchell of Oregon, Pettigrew, Power, Quay, Shoup, Stewart, Teller and Wolcott.

The Democrats who voted against it were—Senator Brice, Caffery, Gorman, McPherson, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Murphy, Palmer, Smith and Vilas.

The three Populist Senators (Allen, Kyle and Peffer) voted for it.

Senator Hill announced his pair with Senator Dixon, Republican, of Rhode Island.

Magical little granules—those tiny sugar coated Pellets of Dr. Pierce's—scarcely larger than mustard seeds, yet powerful to cure—active, yet mild in operation. The best Liver Pill ever invented Cure sick headache, dizziness, constipation. One a dose. Whole vial 25 cents.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

How's the Time for Free Ships.

New York Herald.]

Great events shaping the destiny of nations for good seldom happen singly. The first promising move in thirty-five years toward the abolition of our burdensome and prohibitory war tariff is now in progress. But if we can read any sign of the times in the numerous and enthusiastic responses to the Herald's call for the abolition of our mischievous navigation laws, they indicate unmistakably the determination of the people that the new tariff legislation of 1894 shall be speedily followed by a national policy of free trade in ships.

Were it not true that "the parted wave retains no furrow from the keel" the seas in every corner of the globe, once ploughed and animated by the fleet messengers of the American merchant, would to-day be telling with dirge like sound the story of our commercial decay. But the time has come for better things. A new and brighter era is dawning. Wakened up to the evils of commercial slavery the people, far in advance of their political representatives, are pushing resistlessly forward to restore the nation's lost power on the ocean and to re-establish its trade with "the regions beyond."

In accomplishing the restoration of our merchant marine the two reforms to which we have referred are equally necessary. We must first have the liberty to buy ships wherever we can get them cheapest and then to place them under the shelter of our own starry flag. But it will never pay ship owners to run their ships from our shores to foreign ports unless they can trade freely in foreign markets and can secure return-cargoes for their vessels. Under a McKinley tariff the export of our wares must always be slow, and our import trade must be correspondingly crippled. It has been well said by a high authority that "our tariff system has been a factor second only in importance to our navigation laws in bringing about the decay of our merchant marine."

Analysis of the United States shipping statistics during most of this century clearly reveals and emphasizes this oft-forgotten fact. With the enactment of the very high tariff of 1828, which put an average duty of 40 or 45 per cent on woollen goods, American shipping engaged in the foreign trade soon fell off from 812,619 tons in 1828 to 650,143 in 1829, and to 575,056 in 1830. It remained near these low figures till 1832, when the total was 686,809. But under the reduced tariff of 1832 the shipping returns soon went up, reaching an aggregate of 749,482 in 1833, 897,321 in 1836 and 945,057 in 1841. With another increase of tariff rates in 1842 the rising prosperity of shipping was brought to a standstill, and remained nearly stationary till the Walker low tariff of 1846 took effect. Under this last "free trade tariff," as its opponents called it, our ocean tonnage immediately reached the highest mark ever known in America (1,124,000), and increased in six years nearly 50 per cent, while in ten years it had increased more than 100 per cent. aggregating in 1855, 2,420,091. The American flag was then fast becoming supreme on the ocean, being, says an English writer, almost as conspicuous on the Yangtse-Kiang River as on the Mississippi. Had we then adopted the policy of free ships, while our tariff laws imposed an average duty on imports of 22 per cent ad valorem, America might have soon become the sovereign of the seas.

We have it now in our power to secure both of the indispensable conditions which would have made this grand result possible forty years ago. But the rehabilitation of our dying ocean traffic can never be obtained by the protectionist system of bounty and subsidy. As well might a drowning man try to pull himself out of the water by the hair of his own head. The experience of France and other countries has in recent years fully shown that subsidies will not create a great merchant navy. On the other hand, Norway, Germany and England, since they cast loose from their restrictive navigation laws and ceased to rely upon the method of coddling and subsidizing their shipping, have rapidly forged ahead. Five years ago Norway's total steam-tonnage was only 246,669, Germany's 928,911, the United States' 517,394 and England's 7,774,644. Now they are respectively 1,273,996 (Norwegian), 1,125,952 (German), 630,646 (American) and 9,028,258 (English). No testimony could better illustrate the delusive and will-o'-the-wisp character of the "protective" schemes for building up a nation's mercantile marine.

With the lowering of the American tariff new proposed a merchant marine will soon become an imperative necessity. Our manufactures, now disabled by "protection" from competing with foreign goods in foreign markets, will under a low tariff be in demand all over the world. In the new and golden era now dawning our mills and factories will be busy in filling orders for the remotest lands. For this new era we must now prepare. Let Congress hasten its work and give us the free ships which will enable us to extend the horizon of American commerce to every country on which the sun shines.

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is one of the first signs of poor health. Coughs, Colds, Weak Lungs, Diseased Blood follow.

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Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

Caused by Carelessness.

The majority of people die sooner than they should. Evidence of this fact is growing daily. Waring says: "Disease is not a consequence of life; it is due to unnatural conditions of living—neglect, abuse, want." Dr. Stephen Smith, on the same subject, "Man is born to health and long life; disease is unnatural, death, except from old age, is accidental, and both are preventable by human agencies." This is almost invariably true of death resulting from heart disease. Careless over-exertion intemperate use of tea, coffee, tobacco, alcoholic or other stimulants are generally the causes of this difficulty, and indifference to its progress results in sudden death, or long sickness ending in death. By the newspapers it can be seen that many prominent and hundreds of persons in private life die from heart disease every day.

If you have any of the following symptoms: shortness of breath, palpitation irregular pulse, fainting and smothering spells, pain in shoulder, side, or arm, swollen ankles, etc., begin treatment immediately for heart disease. If you delay, the consequences may be serious.

For over 20 years Dr. Franklin Miles, the eminent specialist has made a profound study of heart disease, its causes and cure, and many of the leading discoveries in that direction are due to him. His New Heart Cure is absolutely the only reliable remedy for the cure of heart disease, as is proved by thousands of testimonials from grateful persons who have used it.

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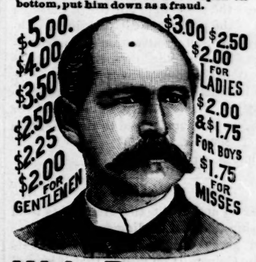

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With thanks to the public for past patronage I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

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THE OBSERVER,

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MARCH 22, 1894.

THE IMPENDING CAMPAIGN.

We do not think it possible, if admitted to be desirable, to conduct the coming campaign on State issues. The enemy will decide that against us. All the issues which fill the public mind are national. But the elections this year that have to do with national issues, concern the legislative branch of the government only, and not the executive. Therefore Mr. Cleveland, the Executive, is not an issue, except incidentally. The action of North Carolina's representatives in the legislative department since the last Democratic pronouncement, viz: at Chicago in 1892, is, however, an issue—in fact, the overshadowing issue. If the Democratic party, or those who have been and should be Democrats, are satisfied with the action under that platform of the Democrats whom they have sent to the lower House of Congress, then those gentlemen, or other Democrats who can be trusted to obey the party's will, will be returned. The same is true, other things being equal, of our representation in the Senate. In this case, however, a remarkable discordance of action confronts the voters. No one will deny that the great body of both the the party and the people approve Senator Vance's course as to the Sherman bill, Van Alen, Hornblower and Peckham, and disapprove of Senator Ransom's.

Here then is our conclusion. We are compelled to run the campaign on national issues. The candidates to be elected are not a President, but a successor to Senator Ransom, and North Carolina's representatives in the lower House. With exception of Mr. Bunn and Mr. Settle, Senator Ransom is the only one that has disobeyed the will of the people—while his colleague has obeyed it. As a Senator has more power than all the Congressmen, the chief interest centres in the Senatorship; and, as the whole State contributes to his selection, all the party's legislative candidates should be instructed. Unless the position of our North Carolina part of the party be clearly defined, either by the State convention's condemnation of Senator Ransom's course and approval of Senator Vance's course, or by like instructions by the county conventions to the legislative candidates, or both, we are foredoomed to defeat—State ticket, Senator, and all.

That is our humble opinion.

SILVER.

We do not credit the statements from Washington that binding assurances have been given the President by Democrats of the Coinage Committee that if he will sign the seigniorage bill no further silver legislation will be permitted to get beyond the committee. The seigniorage bill is but a temporary expedient, under pressure of a Treasury deficiency. The real silver fight has only begun—the fight demanded by the Chicago platform.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

Apropos of the recent rejections of important Presidential nominations, Hon. Geo. M. Rose sends us the following letter found among his papers, from Hon. Jesse Speight addressed to Judge Strange at Fayetteville:

WASHINGTON, January 27, 1832.

DEAR SIR:—The Senate yesterday rejected the nomination of Mr. VanBuren as Minister to England. This was doubtless effected by one of the most base coalitions that has ever existed. It was done by the unity of Clay and Calhoun's friends. 23 to 23 was the vote. Mr. Calhoun cast the die. What think you of this marriage, Nulification and the Tariff? Mr. Webster it is understood officiated as *priest* on the occasion. Calhoun is now as dead as a *snake* with his head cut off. Every high-minded man looks at him with disdain. The independent Jackson men have turned their backs on him, and he is only seen arm and arm with the Clay men. It is understood out doors that the sole ground of opposition to Mr. VanBuren was his instructions to Mr. McLane while at London in relation to the West India trade; you noticed that Adams and Clay lost this valuable trade to our country by a sort of high-minded notion of diplomacy.

No man was more clamorous about it than Mr. Calhoun and his friends and now see—they have joined with Clay in putting down the very man who regained it. What a triumph is this to-day over Gen. Jackson!!! We have resolved here to go for Van *(tooth and toe nail)* for Vice-President. I hope your Editors will come out.

Sincerely your friend.

J. SPEIGHT.

Mr. Speight was at the time (1832) a member of Congress from North Carolina, and Judge Strange a judge of our Superior Courts. Both afterwards became United States Senators—Mr. Speight in 1844 from Mississippi, whither he had removed in 1837 from his native county of Greene, after having represented that county in our Legislature from 1822 to 1828, and the district in which Greene was situated from 1827 to 1837; and Judge Strange in 1836.

While not subscribing to Mr. Speight's views about Mr. Calhoun, we find much that is interesting at this time in the circumstance at the Federal capital which caused the writing of the letter, and in recalling the subsequent action of Judge Strange, who resigned his seat in the Senate in 1840 because unable conscientiously to obey the instructions of the Legislature.

[Richard Dobbs Spaight, of Craven, Governor, member of Congress, &c., killed by John Stanly in a duel in 1802, spelt his name with an *a*, and was not related to Jesse Speight that we are aware.]

THE SUGAR SCANDAL.

The New York Sun's Washington letter of the 12th instant contained the following:

"The resolution offered last Friday by Mr. Peffer of Kansas for the investigation of newspaper statements as to some Senators having been engaged in stock-jobbing speculations in sugar certificates and having made large profits therefrom, was laid before the Senate to-day. Mr. Peffer said that during the last few weeks there had been gossip in the newspapers, gossip in the street, gossip in the Capitol, and gossip in the Senate chamber as to influences which had been operating in the Senate to prevent certain lines of legislation. That gossip had become so intense and so wide-spread that he had felt humiliated, pained and wounded. He had waited and hesitated for several days, wondering what ought to be done, and had finally concluded that it was his duty to call the matter to the attention of the Senate.

"Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.) denounced the practice of bringing to the attention of the Senate all the street gossip and newspaper gossip reflecting on Senators or the Senate. It seemed to him as if there was a well-organized attempt, encouraged in quarters where it should receive no encouragement, to belittle and degrade the Senate. He denounced the proposition of investigation, and trusted that the Senate would come back to its old-time course of action. He appealed to the Senate to assert its own dignity and to go on with the consideration of the Tariff bill. If any Senator or any man of respectability should make a charge against a Senator, the Senate would take up that individual case when this great public duty was discharged, and not before. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

"The motion was agreed to and the resolution was laid on the table—yeas 33, nays 27, as follows (Republicans in *italics*, Democrats in roman, and Populists in SMALL CAPS):

"Yeas—*Allison*, Blackburn, Butler, Caffery, Camden, *Carey*, Cockrell, *Cullom*, Faulkner, *Gallinger*, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Harris, *Hawley*, Hunton, Irby, Lindsay, *McMillan*, *Manderson*, Martin, Mitchell, of Wisconsin, *Morrill*, Palmer, Pasco, *Proctor*, *Quay*, Ransom, Smith, *Stockbridge*, *Teller*, Vilas and *Wolcott*—33.

"Nays—*Aldrich*, ALLEN, Bate, Berry, Call, Coke, Daniel, *Davis*, *Dolph*, *Dubois*, *Frye*, George, *Hansbrough*, *Hoar*, KYLE, Mills, *Mitchell* of Oregon, PEFFER, *Perkins*, *Pettigrew*, *Platt*, *Power*, Pugh, Roach, *Stewart*, Turpie and Voorhees—27.

"Mr. George (Dem., Miss.) explained why he had voted in the negative. That vote, he said, was not to be taken as indicating any belief or suspicion on his part that any Senator had been guilty of the offence charged. It simply expressed his conviction that a fair and full investigation would show the groundlessness of the charges, and tend to suppress such insinuations in the future."

The people of North Carolina have no sympathy with Senator Gorman's notions of dignity as described above, but will agree with Senator George, where they do not go the whole length of condemnation implied in the unqualified votes of the other twenty-six Senators opposing suppression. It is such votes as Senator Ransom gave in this instance that is causing the tide in North Carolina to set so strongly against him.

SMIRCHED OFFICIALS AND CROOKED WAYS.

The news from Washington of corruption in office almost passes belief. The New York World says:

"The Union Pacific Railroad Company owes an enormous sum of money to the United States. The payment is long overdue. But the company has paid nothing and manifestly does not intend to pay anything until it is forced to do so. In the mean time it has paid not less than $64,000,000 to its stockholders and others out of moneys to which the Government has a valid prior claim. A specific statute requires the Attorney-General to bring a suit against the company and against the recipients of this $64,000,000 for its recovery. But Richard Olney is understood to be the hired attorney of some of these people. He has protected them against the Government's just demand by refusing to bring the suit ordered by statute. Mr. Boatner, [Democrat] of Louisiana, has introduced a resolution recognizing the Attorney-General's untrustworthiness and directing the President to have the suit brought by private attorneys outside the Attorney-General's office. The resolution excites vehement antagonism on the part of the Attorney-General's friends and apologists. They regard it as a Congressional condemnation of him, and it is so. * * * It is a scandal of stupendous proportions that this should be so."

Of Mr. Josiah Quincy, who, as Assistant Secretary of State, was lately representing the machine of the National committee in parceling out the offices, the World says:

"The evidence already taken before the Senate investigating committee in the Patent Office case establishes the fact that Mr. Josiah Quincy's conduct showed a lack of all sense of propriety, to use no harsher term. The exemplification of the 'scholar in politics' furnished by Senator Lodge and Mr. Quincy is causing friends of reform to hope that scholars will keep out of politics until they have been subjected to a campaign of education. At present they are rather worse than 'the boys.' It can at least be said for 'the boys' that they are not hypocrites."

And a new scandal of huge proportions is thus referred to by the same paper:

"In watching the doings of the Sugar Trust agents, Senatorial and other, public attention has been diverted from the rest, but they have not been idle. The work of the Whiskey Trust lobby has been effective, though quiet, and our Washington despatches this morning show 'there's millions in it' for the Trust and its helpers."

If the Democratic party hopes to recover from its recent disastrous experiences at the polls, it must probe all these things to the bottom and expose and punish the evil-doers. It will never win another national election if Senator Ransom's method, as indicated in his vote against the sugar investigation, is followed.

CURRENT COMMENT.

As we predicted, Mr. Simmons does not venture to deny Col. Skinner's statements convicting him of falsehood. He weakly suggests that Senator Vance should have enquired of the President and Senator Ransom, as to the point at issue. But neither were these gentlemen at Morehead city, nor Senator Vance the person who had the conversation with them in Washington.

* * *

Read, on the 1st page, the sketch of General James H. Lane, "bravest of the brave," and one of the ablest of our officers. He would have been a Major General, if the war had lasted a few weeks longer. He is especially beloved here in Fayetteville, and by many thousands of true North Carolinians throughout the State.

* * *

The time has come, very aptly says the Warrenton Record, when the success of Democracy demands that the Democratic press, and especially of the South, should speak out plainly and let the leaders of the party whom they helped elevate to their present position, know that they do not propose to see the party sacrificed without, at least, a protest. Every man elected to office by Democratic votes and upon the Democratic platform, who is not willing to carry out the principles of that platform, should resign, no matter what position he may occupy.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1894.

What will President Cleveland do with the Bland bill for the coinage of the seigniorage, now in his hands? There is more anxiety among democrats to have this question answered than has been observable for a long time. It involves a great deal more than the mere coinage of 55,000,000 silver dollars, for which it provides. It will decide whether the attempt now being made to unite the democrats in Congress and the administration on a basis of let by-gones be-by-gones shall be a failure, or a success that will enable the party to go into the Congressional campaign with a reasonable hope of retaining control of the House. It may also decide the fate of the tariff bill, as there are many democrats in both House and Senate whose constituents are more directly interested in silver than in the tariff. A number of eastern democrats who did everything in their power to prevent Congress passing the Bland bill are now advising the President to sign the bill, or at least to allow it to become a law without his signature if he feels that he cannot conscientiously sign it, and silver democrats who have not been to the White House since the big silver fight at the extra session have gone to Mr. Cleveland and urged as a matter of party policy that the bill be allowed to become a law. The silver democrats of the west and south—how numerous they are in Congress may be seen by referring to the vote on this bill in both House and Senate—many of whom supported the administration against their own convictions in securing the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law, say that the veto of this bill will be accepted as proof positive by thousands of their constituents that President Cleveland is unalterably opposed to silver, and that the result would certainly be disastrous in the Congressional elections. Three members of the cabinet—Secretaries Gresham, Smith and Herbert—have advised Mr. Cleveland to sign the bill. It is believed that the delegation of New York bankers who are here asking that the bill be vetoed are adding to its chances of becoming a law. In fact, there has been a change in public opinion within a week, and a majority now believe that the bill will become a law, with or without the President's signature.

The revised tariff bill will be reported to the Senate this week, and the debate will begin Monday, April 2nd. This is authentic and official. No one can possibly regret the unexpected delay in getting the bill before the Senate more than the democratic members do. They have worked until they are almost in a state of exhaustion, but fresh obstacles have constantly confronted them, and as they could not be avoided they have had to be overcome. Since the bill has been before the full committee the republicans have taken advantage of every opportunity to add to the delay.

Unless all indications are at fault the administration will soon start a programme that will cause the working democrats to enter the Congressional campaign with enthusiasm. I cannot without violating confidence enter into particulars, but if this programme be carried out the republicans who still remain in federal offices, outside the classified service, would better be looking around for new jobs, unless they have money enough to spend the summer in idleness. Those democrats who believe that the offices under a democratic administration should be filled by democrats will be pleased with some things that will occur in the near future, unless my information is wrong.

Representative Tucker, of Va., although not yet 41 years old, has a right to feel proud of the part he has taken in shaping the legislation of the present Congress. Although there were several other bills providing for the same thing it was his bill for the repeal of the federal election laws that was reported, passed and which became a law. Another compliment has just been paid the skill of Mr. Tucker by the House committee on the election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress, which selected his joint resolution providing for a Constitutional amendment for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people, although there were several others of a similar nature before the committee, to be favorably reported to the House.

The House has been working faithfully on the regular annual appropriation bills and it has been making a good record, both in the quantity of business done and in the amount of money appropriated—every appropriation has been reduced materially.

Review of a Reviewer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 14, 1894.

Editor of Observer:

The following is an excerpt from the March No. "The Review of Reviews." "Lincoln the Supreme American." Professor Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University, makes a "calendar of Great Americans" in which he sums up in a paragraph or page as the case may be, the claims to greatness of the dozen men whom he names. While acknowledging the greatness of Hamilton and Madison, Prof. Wilson recognizes that they were really Englishmen, while John Adams and Calhoun were great Provincials rather than great Americans. Jefferson is refused the title because, though a giant, his thought was permeated and weakened by the French philosophy. Benjamin Franklin was American to the last degree, as was the real Washington—not as his biographers have depicted him, and Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson. Lincoln, nevertheless rather than Jackson, was the supreme American of our history. In Clay, East and West were mixed without being fused or harmonized: he seems like two men. In Jackson there was not even a mixture; he was all of a piece, and altogether unacceptable to some parts of the country—a frontier statesman. But in Lincoln the elements were combined and harmonized. The most singular thing about the wonderful career of the man is the way in which he steadily grew into a national stature. He began an amorphous unlicked cub, bred in the rudest of human lairs; but as he grew everything formed, informed, transformed him. The process was slow but unbroken. He was not fit to be president until he actually became President. He was fit then because learning everything as he went, he had found out how much there was to learn, and had still an infinite capacity for learning."

For dogmatic, pedantic assumption and assertion it is doubtful whether the above was ever surpassed, if ever equalled. Iconoclasm could go no further. In a brief minute, our national political oracles of a century by gone and of various shades of thought and teaching, are overthrown by this reckless polemic in his mad ambition to place his favorite on the highest pinacle of new world grandeur. According to Master Dogberry, "comparasons are odorous," and on that line we say to the Princeton professor, here is one that stinketh. In the twinkling of an eye and with the autocratic dictum of an infallible, such old fogies as Washington and Jefferson, Madison and Hamilton, Calhoun and Jackson and Clay not to mention lesser Cyclops are incontinently kicked out of the gallery of Immortals and into the lumber room of overrated reputations, in order to make clear space and clean for this one "Supreme American." Had that level headed gentleman been in the flesh and in the right of veto, he would doubtless have muzzled his gushing panegyrist, for no man had keener sense of the ridiculous or objected more to being the butt of laughter. Let us suppose that a contemporary of the harlequin Rienzi, so called "last of the Tribunes," had proclaimed in the fourteenth century that *he* was the "Supreme Roman" of them all eclipsing the Scipios, the Fabri, Cato, Cicero, Caesar, and Aurelius, who would have read the estimate with a more contemptuous smile than "the Supreme American."

Far be it from us to belittle or underrate the reputation to which Mr. Lincoln is fairly entitled and which will be accorded him by impartial history at a no distant day. That he will be conceded to have been an earnest patriotic, amiable, genial, kind hearted man goes without question. To assert that he was *supremest* of the English speaking new world (whatever the world may mean,) would better befit the tongue of an old field pedagogue than a University Pundit's. Corroborate the claim by instance and proof dear Professor, or else some may think that you spoke thoughtlessly and unadvisedly.

The inference from your conclusion is unavoidable, that this "amorphous unlicked cub, bred in the rudest of human lairs," was a man of universal knowledge, a sort of intuitive or inborn Bacon or Newton, who had swept the whole field of knowledge, but still was not too proud to delve a little deeper. Is that not just a wee-bit apochryphal, Doctor? But what's the need of aligning the fathers and the framers of the Republic in this gratuitous challenge for "Supreme" place, when the same day and generation evolved another who might by impartial umpirage (later on to be accorded,) lay claim at least to a division of the honor as between the two. Their lives were strangely paralleled. Within half a year and almost within babycry they entered the world together. Some have seen or fancied a facial or physical resemblance. We skip a generation of preparation for the dread ordeal to follow, since they passed the bourne of manhood together, and behold them each the central typical figure of their respective governments, arrayed in the most fearful of all struggles—the fraternal, and a l'outrance the watchword of both. Thir administrations practically began together and literally ended on the self same day.

The four years included between is the historical epoch in the life of each of these "Supreme" actors. Judged simply by the issue of the struggle, without taking into account the prodigious output and limitless potencies by which it was brought about, and the northern President would take first place in the eyes of neutrals. Gauged however by a truer test, grandeur of achievement with totally disproportionate and inadequate ways and means, and there is scarcely a reasonable doubt that posterity will not only give the Confederate President precedence over his rival, but accord him place with the very few of the very greatest of the world's defensive chieftains. Never did pilot take helm on a more rickety raft or more threatening sea; rarely has mortal man so quickly evoked order out of confusion, form and substance out of chaos.

With adverse odds of five to one in men and much greater in munitions and the sinews of war, he not only gave blow for blow throughout, but three times invaded the territory and menaced the capital of his powerful adversary. Without a keel or a gun afloat in the beginning, within brief space he had swept the seas of the commercial marine of the other. He showed by his selection of his chief captains and lieutenants, an intuitive insight of men strangely in contrast with the successive failures of the other. In aim and purpose, as well as in respect of the Fundamental Law and popular rights, he was undeviating. To sum the whole in the terse words of England's greatest Commoner, Mr. Gladstone in 1863: "The Southern President has made an army, has made a navy, and, more than that, has made a Nation." Can as much be said for his competitor? His first offensive measure, the call for a paltry 75,000 recruits showed a misconception of the magnitude of the impending conflict. It was in effect a discharge of blank cartridge over the heads of the infuriated populace, the red flag of the Matador in the face of the maddened bull, and necessitated subsequent calls aggregating two and three-quarters millions of men, or three times the fabled hosts of the Persian.

Perhaps nine out of every ten of his admirers would say if asked, that his chiefest claims to the title, "great," rest upon the issuance of the emancipation proclamation and his tenacity of purpose to continue the war to a successful close. And yet it is an admitted fact that he did the first most reluctantly, and under the whip and spur of party dictation. As to the last, I have it second-hand from one of his cabinet ministers (Hon. Montgomery Blair) that when Gen. Lee crossed into Maryland the second time Mr. Lincoln called a Cabinet meeting and urged most strenuously that negotiations should be opened with the government at Richmond recognizing if needs be the independence of the Confederacy. My informant was Gov. Oden Bouri of Maryland.

We omit disregard of the law, both Constitutional and statutory including suspension of "Habeas Corpus," by many of his satraps and underlings, presumably with his sanction, as also his habitual levity all through this, the gravest crisis in our national history. In spite of all which the South of to-day bears him no malice and regrets his untimely taking off as a dire calamity to our people, believing as she does that he bore no malice to his birthland but only good will. But when called on to subscribe, even by acquiescence, such fanfaronade or in plain English Bosh, as the text contains, with sane men of all sections, she begs to be excused.

And yet it would be to her obvious glory if he were universally conceded to be what Prof. Woodrow Wilson virtually claims he was; the sage of sages, the statesman of statesmen, the hero of heroes. Taken in connection with a Pension Roll outnumbering her aggregate Enrolled throughout the war, (thirty years after it is over,) and the apotheosis of the martyred President, whose rise and setting was with "The Southern Cross," is highest tribute that could be paid by former foemen to Southern Statesmanship, leadership and soldierly essentials. It is proclamation to posterity: "See what a marvellous work we did: but it took a demigod, four years, and three millions of uncompensated and uncompensable heroes to do it." You see Professor, what fulsome and inane laudation leads to. Heroic parrallel or contrast was the peculiar gift of Plutarch!

Yours truly, W. J. G.

Lumber Bridge and Robeson News.

Rev. S. M. Rankin of Red Springs, will assist Rev. P. R. Law in the Friday night and Saturday services. Communion services will be held next Sunday the 25th.

Misses Alice and Hattie Howard, daughters of Judge Howard, of Tarboro, left on the 13th, after a pleasant visit to their uncle, Dr. Thomas Stamps. Before going home Miss Hattie will make a trip to Richmond, Va. Both of these young ladies made many friends while here.

Rev. J. D. Dundy will preach here the 4th Sunday night.

Much interest is manifested in the Friday night debates.

"Which affords the more pleasure the *pursuit* or the *possession* of an object," was vigorously discussed last Friday night."

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Graham, of Cumberland, visited relatives here last week.

The weather here is so warm that the question of the importation or non-importation of Nova Scotia coal has ceased to interest us.

Your young readers might be interested in supplying the missing word in the following: "Grander historical Associations cluster around ——— than any other ecclesiastical building in the world." Two Americans only, we believe, have been recognized in the sacred place—Longfellow and Lowell.

Texas Letter.

For the Observer.

I promised to write about Blizzards, Northern Sand-Storms and Hot Winds. We have had two blizzards; the first came on Sunday the 11th inst. We got up at 4 a. m., it was comparatively pleasant; by 6 a. m. the wind began to blow, it came from due North, (off of the persimmon trees) it sleeted, snowed and froze, and by night the ground was white, and as hard as a rock. The second one commenced on Tuesday the 20th inst. At 12 o'clock the sun shone bright and warm; it was so warm I had to pull off my over-coat, but by 2 p. m. I had to put it on again. A bad sand-storm came up, the wind was very high from the North, and cold, great scotts! how cold it was. I heard an old man say that it was the worst sand-storm he ever saw, (but I don't know how long he had been living here.) Well, it continued to blow and get cold until Saturday the 24th inst., then it began to moderate a little, though it had to snow some before it quit. Sunday was very pleasant; I can't tell you how cold it was, but it was simply awful.

The cattle are dying by the hundred. Yes, they are dying faster than their hides can be taken off. Messrs. Swenson & Sons, of Wall Street, New York, are very large cattle owners out here, but they won't have many by May if they don't feed them, and the blizzards don't quit coming. When these blizzards come the cattle begin to drift till they strike a wire fence or a mountain, and then they stop and freeze to death in droves. Its an awful sight to see seventy-five to one hundred head of dead cattle, and those that live through the winter, a great many of them are not much better off, for when heel fly time comes many a one dies in some hole of water. I believe if a cow was standing on a precipice 1000 feet high and a heel fly was to sting her on the heel, she would go over-board. The cattle are in worse shape than I ever saw them. It is all owing to the continued drought last year. There is no grass for them to eat; I very often see them eating cactus.

A few days ago there were three men found frozen to death, two of the men had two wagons loaded with lumber, and had four horses. They were caught out on the road away from home. They burned their wagons and lumber, and after all they and their horses frozed to death. One old sheep herder was found kneeling down with a match in his hand dead. So you see we have fearful weather out her, both for man and beast; but notwithstanding the bad weather and hard times, I like Texas.

Can't write any more now. Guess its hard times in North Carolina too. Will write again when its convenient.

A COW BOY.

The solidest man in Texas,
The Wickedest man on earth,
The solmn-most saint in Chicago,
And the dearest "Fair Maid of Perth"
Will "pool" their issues whenever it comes
To getting their money's worth.

And they are wise. Scrofula, Bronchitis, Liver Ailments, Consumption, Dyspepsia, and weak kidneys put one entirely out of the humor of fooling along, wasting health and wealth on humbugs, when a reasonable sum expended for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery would restore their bodies and "put money in their purses."

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

The Old Friend

And the best friend that never fails you is Simmons Liver Regulator, (the Red Z)—that's what you hear at the mention of this excellent Liver medicine, and people should not be persuaded that anything else will do.

It is the King of Liver Medicines; is better than pills, and takes the place of Quinine and Calomel It acts directly on the Liver, Kidney and Bowels and gives new life to the whole system. This is the medicine you want. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

EVERY PACKAGE
Has the Z Stamp in red on wrapper
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion & Debility.

D. KLEIN & BRO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Philadelphia, Pa.

HAVING ACCEPTED THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF

CUSTOM CLOTHING

FROM THE ABOVE WELL KNOWN HOUSE, I am prepared with a full line of samples to take your order for a **NICE SPRING SUIT**, a **COAT AND VEST**, or a pair of **ELEGANT TROUSERS**.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR NO SALE.

HEADQUARTERS AT THE C. O. D. CLOTHING STORE.

J. E. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, March 8, 1894.

We Sell The Best Flour,

Martin's Best Creamery Butter,

—AND—

HAZARD'S BEST CANNED GOODS AND OTHER FANCY GROCERIES.

And we Offer Bargains Constantly.

See Our Cash Offers.

We invite the ladies to visit our store. We there are better able to display our stock and take pleasure in doing so.

ONE DOLLAR WILL BUY MANY ARTICLES.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

DELEON, TEXAS, July 23, 1891.

MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.

GENTS—I've used nearly four bottles of P. P. P. I was afflicted from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet. Your P. P. P. has cured difficulty of breathing and smothering, palpitation of the heart, and relieved me of all pain; one nostril was closed for ten years, now I can breathe through it readily.

I have not slept on either side for two years, in fact, dreaded to see night come, now I sleep soundly in any position all night.

I am 59 years old, but expect soon to be able to take hold of the plow handles; I feel proud I was lucky enough to get P. P. P., and I heartily recommend it to my friends and the public generally.

Yours respectfully,

A. M RAMSEY.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, County of Comanche, }

Before the undersigned authority on this day, personally appeared A. M. Ramsey, who after being sworn, says on oath that the foregoing statement made by him relative to the virtue of P. P. P. medicine is true.

A. M. RAMSEY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this August 4th, 1891.

J M. LAMBERT, N. P., Comanche Co., Texas.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son.

LADIES

Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is pleasant; cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaints and Neuralgia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BARGAINS can be had at J. J. WHALEY'S in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, COLLARS and CUFFS, Neckwear, &c., at HOLLINGSWORTH & HOLLAND'S Department Store.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR, all kinds, at HOLLINGSWORTH & HOLLAND'S Department Store.

LOOK OUT FOR LEADERS in next week's paper to be offered by HOLLINGSWORTH & HOLLAND'S Department Store.

TABLE OIL CLOTH at 18 cts. per yard, at HOLLINGSWORTH & HOLLAND'S Department Store.

HAMMOCKS at 90c. to $3.50, at HOLLINGSWORTH & HOLLAND'S Department Store.

CHILDREN'S LACE CAPS at 40 to 45c., at HOLLINGSWORTH & HOLLAND'S Department Store.

PANTS at 83c. to $3.50 per pair, at HOLLINGSWORTH & HOLLAND'S Department Store.

GLASSWARE AND CROCKERY, at HOLLINGSWORTH & HOLLAND'S Department Store.

BROOMS at 10 to 25 cts., at HOLLINGSWORTH & HOLLAND'S Department Store.

CHEAPEST STORE IN TOWN. HOLLINGSWORTH & HOLLAND'S Department Store.

J. C. HUSKE, Agent for the HAPPY VALLEY VINEYARD WINE. Orders received at J. H. Robinson, Jr.'s Furniture Store. Good native wine one dollar a gallon.

MR. J. C. HUSKE, JR., representing Daniel & Clark offers a nice CHINA TEA SET to the firm in North Carolina buying the largest amount of Tobacco during the year 1894.

WANTED, POSITION AS SAWYER AND MACHINEST.—R. B. Monroe, of Bennettsville, S. C., desires a job as Sawyer and Machinest at a mill; has had years of experience. References and recommendations given upon writing to the above.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED are the most reliable. Why? Because he is the only one that burns his seed eash season For sale only at McDUFFIE'S DRUG STORE.

IN BUYING GARDEN SEED, see that you get Landreth's. They are thoroughly reliable. No old seed can possibly be bought. You will find a big supply at McDUFFIE'S DRUG STORE.

NO OTHER SEED GROWER DOES WHAT Landreth does, and that is burn their seed each season McDUFFIE can supply you with a full assortment.

ONLY 10c. A QUART FOR ONION SETTS, at McDUFFIE'S DRUG STORE.

IN BUYING GARDEN SEED it is more important to get quality than quantity. Landreth assures you quality by burning his seed each season. For sale at McDUFFIE'S DRUG STORE.

THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE SEED man is Landreth, and it is impossible to buy an old seed of his. McDUFFIE has them for sale.

HENDERSON'S NEW BUSH LIMA BEANS, Henderson's Succession Cabbage, Heroine Pea, Ponderosa Tomato, Country Gentleman Corn, Autumn King Cabbage. For sale by H. R. HORNE.

HENDERSON'S EARLY ROSE POTATOES, for planting, true to name, of excellent quality, for sale by H. R. HORNE.

OVER 30 MEDALS AND AWARDS received by Peter Henderson & Co. at World's Fair—more than all competitors combined.

HENDERSON'S FLOWER SEEDS—recent additions make the assortment nearly complete. For sale by H. R. HORE.

PLEASE DON'T ORDER HENDERSON'S SEEDS direct. Save expense by getting them from local agent. H. R. HORNE.

SAWED SHINGLES.—Pine, Juniper or Cypress. Every shingle warranted perfect. Orders solicited. Special low prices for car load lots. WALTER WATSON.

200 BALES OF COUNTRY HAY, 50 to 100 lbs. bales, for sale cheap by WALTER WATSON.

FOR RENT.—The Old Welsh Blacksmith and Carriage Shops. Enquire of WALTER WATSON.

"THE ATLANTIC PHARMACY" opposite the Short Cut Depot will save you Haymount people a long walk.

FRESH SEED at "The Atlantic" Pharmacy near Short Cut Depot.

"SEDBERRY" does not sell "old" Garden Seed.

FRESH Garden Seed at Sedberry's.

FOR SALE.—A bargain in an Odell Type Writer, good as new. Apply or write to the OBSERVER.

FOR SALE.—A case, complete, of *Humphrey's Specific Homeopathic Remedies.* Address "Specific," care of the Observer.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruses, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

WHAT THE *Electropoise.* (TRADE MARK.) IS

"Cures when all else fails."

CONVENIENT, because you can carry it in your pocket.
SIMPLE, because it is a home remedy.
SURE, because it aids nature to cure.
SAFE, because it leaves no bad effects.
EASY, because you take no medicine.

WHAT IT DOES: It causes the body to absorb ATMOSPHERIC OXYGEN, and draws from nature's laboratory the agent of its curative effects.

Governor THOS. M. HOLT says: "I always got good results from the Electropoise."

Write us, ATLANTIC ELECTROPOISE CO., Washington, D. C.

51

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,

—AND DEALERS IN—

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Castings and Steel Shapes for the same.

IF YOU WANT ANY LEATHER GOODS SUCH AS

Buggy Harness, Wagon Harness, Plow Gear, Bridles and Collars,

do not fail to examine our stock—we have the very best goods at panic prices. We can furnish you with any part of Harness at half the price that it will cost you to have it made.

—IT IS JUST AS WE TOLD YOU TWO YEARS AGO IT WOULD BE—

"ALBEMARLE" FLOUR

has a great deal the largest sale of any Patent Flour sold in Fayetteville, quality and price combined will tell.

FERTILIZERS!

We have in stock quite a number of the oldest and most reliable Brands and several new Brands which we offer at popular prices. We offer special inducements to car load buyers.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 8, 1894.

Model 36
Columbia,
Price, $125.

The New Century Columbia stands easily at the head of all fully equipped roadsters, and will successfully maintain the high reputation its predecessors have established. Full details concerning its new features in the Columbia catalogue, which is a beautiful book and full of interest. Free upon application.

CLARENCE D. SEDBERRY, COLUMBIA AGENT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Cocoa and Chocolate,

THE BERLINERS AND LONDONERS DRINK;

Cocoa and Chocolate,

THE AMERICAN DRINK;

PREPARED BY VAN HOUTEN —AND— WALTER BAKER.

Our Green, Black —AND— English Breakfast Teas

ARE APPRECIATED BY THE BEST TRADE.

SARATOGA CHIPS,

FRESH ARRIVAL.

R. M. PRIOR.

3—8—94

At Moore's New Book and Music Store,

A BRAND NEW LINE OF GUITARS, BANJOS, ACCORDEONS AND VIOLINS,

just received at prices to suit the times.

YOUR PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED.

Opera Lights

IS THE NEW HIGH CLASS

CIGARETTE

OF THE

National Tobacco and Cigarette Company.

IT IS THE BEST

Cigarette in Fayetteville.

CALL AND TRY IT.

A. J. COOK & CO.,

DRUGGISTS.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

H. W. Lilly, President,

Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

FOR RENT.

The large and comfortable DWELLING situated on Arch street, near the Masonic Lodge, known as the Dr. Huske residence. Possession given 2nd of April.

B. R. HUSKE.

The Ætna Insurance Co.

—HAS—

TEN MILLION EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN ASSETS.

When you pay your money for Fire Insurance get the best.

B. R. HUSKE, Ag't.

H. H. H.

—ALL PARTIES WHO HAVE OUR—

REBATE CARDS,

punched to the amount of Five Dollars, are notified to send them in during the first week in April, and get their presents. We would remind the public that you still have a chance to get the STOVE. Three weeks more time, and while we have a great many cards out to the amount of 5 and 10 dollars, a liberal buyer could buy more than the largest card out, in a short while.

Remember we are going to give a large number of

SMALL PRESENTS,

and if your card does not get you a

COOKING STOVE,

it will bring you something else useful. Make your purchase at once so your present will be

More Valuable.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

HAVE YOUR

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,

PUT IN FIRST CLASS ORDER BY

M. A. TILLER,

PRACTICAL

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

FINE WORK A SPECIALTY.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S

DRS. HUNTER, DENTISTS,

Northeast Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 29, 1880. tf

Dr. E. L. HUNTER.

Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

2—23—93 tf

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D.

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

Office N. E. Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

S. H. MacRAE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his

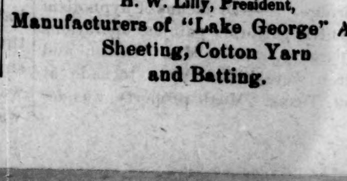
LAW OFFICE

from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.

N. A. SINCLAIR.

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



After 8 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....MARCH 22, 1894.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..... 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

☞ The sum of not less than five cents per line will be charged for "cards of thanks," "resolutions of respect" and obituary poetry, also for obituary notices other than those which the editor himself shall give as a matter of news.

☞ Notices of church and society and all other entertainments from which revenue is to be derived will be charged for at the rate of five cents a line.

Advertising is to business what steam power is to machinery—the grand motive power.—MACAULAY.

There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity; but one way of obtaining publicity—advertising—BLACKWOOD.

We Offer

The OBSERVER and the Atlanta Constitution one year for $2.00; the OBSERVER and the New York Times one year $2.25; and the OBSERVER and Home and Farm one year $2.00. Cash to accompany subscriptions in every case.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
W. J. MCDONALD—For Sale.
D. H. RAY—Executor's Notice.
A. E. SHAW—Pianos and Organs.
ROSE & LEAK—New Spring Stock.
JNO. H. ROBINSON, JR.—Furniture.
J. J. WHALEY—Bargains—see Special.
C. W. BROADFOOT—Executor's Notice.
S. H. MACRAE—Administrator's Notice.
A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.—Raleigh Bicycles.
H. W. LILLY, Prest.—The Bank of Fayetteville.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Spring and Summer Goods.
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF—4th page.
J. C. HUSKE—Happy Valley Vineyard Wine, &c.—see Specials.
R. O. WHITAKER—Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company.
HOLLINGSWORTH & HOLLAND—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear, &c.—see Specials.

Extra copies of the OBSERVER containing the "Popular teachers contest coupon" may be had at this office or at Pemberton's or Moore's book stores.

We are requested to call the attention of the Health Officers to the filthy condition of the back yards to the stores on the Northeast side of Hay street.

We notice that a good many new houses still continue to be erected on the outskirts of the city. Fayetteville is undoubtedly growing steadily and healthily.

Dr. Robert McGeachy,

A nephew of Dr. McNeill, and grandson of Sheriff McNeill, has just returned from Bellevue Medical College, New York, where he graduated with honors. He will practice his profession here. Success to him.

Mr. Neill Clark's Patent.

Among the list of patents granted to Southern inventors during the past week and reported by C. A. Snow &Co., Washington, D. C., is one on a bed-brace by Mr. Neill Clark, of Manchester, N. C.

There will be a Polo game on skates at the F. I. L. I. Armory, on Friday night of next week. This is one of the most facinating and amusing games to witness we know of. Programmes explanatory of the game, will be distributed at the armory.

A negro named Wm. McKay, was arrested Tuesday night at Eureka Springs, and brought to this city yesterday morning charged with attempted rape on Ida Farmer, also colored. He is now in jail awaiting trial at the special term of Cumberland County court.

The Calico Ball next Wednesday night promises to be a brilliant success. Messrs. Street & Son offer one of their celebrated cakes for the prettiest calico dress. Messrs. King Bros. also offer an exquisite bottle of cologne for the handsomest married lady participating.

Each spectator will be allowed one vote as to his choice.

We notice with pleasure that the farmers of this section are putting their lands in better shape than for many years past. They are making most of their own fertilizers too, in place of making mortgages.

The truck farmers who have recently located here all proclaim this a splendid truck country. The truckers are surely on the road to wealth.

Easter Service at St. John's.

Dr. Huske will officiate in St. John's Church Sunday morning next at 11 A. M.

There will be no service in St. Thomas' Church that day. Service in St. Thomas' will be resumed on the fourth Sunday in April (22nd.)

The congregation of St. Thomas' is invited to worship in St. John's on Sunday morning next.

Maj. M. W. Divine, Roadmaster of the Atlantic Coast Line, was in the city last week arranging for better facilities for supplying the engines of that road with water. The engines will hereafter be supplied with water by the Fayetteville water works at the Coal Shute instead of the water tank near the junction as at present.

This will save considerable time, as the engines had to stop at both places before, whereas now they take in water and coal at the same time.

Mr. W. H. Slocomb.

We clip the following interesting news from the Dotham (Ga.) Siftings:

Mr. W. H. Slocomb, of North Carolina, has arrived at Dotham to make this his future home. Mr. Slocomb is a young man of fine address and highest standing. The Siftings learns that he too has means and he will make a tip top citizen in every way. Mr. Slocomb has purchased the large Mathis turpentine business a few miles south of the city and will establish a business and post office there. This adjunct to Dotham will be called Eleanor.

The Bank of Fayetteville.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Fayetteville, held on March 15th, the resignations of Mr. J. D. Williams, as President, and of Mr. E. J. Lilly, as a Director, were tendered to the Board. With the acceptance of these resignations the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board deeply deplores the circumstances that have made necessary the resignations of our President, Mr. J. D. Williams, and of one of our Directors, Mr. E. J. Lilly; and indulges the earnest hope that they may soon be relieved of the unfortunate embarrassment brought about by recent events.

Resolved, That the relations existing between this Board and its President have always been most cordial and pleasant; and, while these relations, in an official way, have been severed, the Board of Directors still hopes for the counsel of one who has, for such a long time, so ably presided over its deliberations.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be and are hereby tendered to Mr. Williams and Mr. Lilly for their efficient services in the past.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our Minutes, and that a copy of the same be sent to each of the retiring members.

After the passage of the above resolutions the Board went into an election, with the following result:

For President—Dr. H. W. Lilly.

For Vice-President—Judge R. P. Buxton.

For Directors—W. N. Williams, Dr. T. M. Hunter.

Mr. W. N. Williams and Dr. Hunter were elected as Directors to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Mr. J. D. Williams and Mr. E. J. Lilly.

Mr. J. D. Williams was unanimously elected as "Assistant to the Board of Directors." This was not only a graceful recognition of Mr. Williams's past faithful and valuable services as President, but it was a wise act on the part of the Directors, for his intimate knowledge of banking, sound business judgment and wide acquaintance with the business interests of all this section render him a safe and wise counsellor.

Although Mr. E. J. Lilly retires from the position which he so acceptably filled as Director, he still retains his office of Assistant Cashier of the Bank.

Able and acceptable as Mr. Williams has been as President, Dr. Lilly will prove a worthy successor. Aside from his wide business experience, strict business training and scholarly attainments, he possesses a complete and practical knowledge of all the ramifications and details of banking and bank accounts, from the collector's department to the cashier's desk. He is a young man of the highest integrity, of broad and liberal views, but careful and conservative withal. The Bank of Fayetteville stands to-day a tower of strength in the commercial world, and with Dr. Lilly as its presiding officer in the future, its strength and its usefulness will continue to grow and be felt in all the upper Cape Fear section. Besides holding the responsible position of President of the Bank of Fayetteville, Dr. Lilly is also President of the Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills, a Director in the Fayetteville Cotton Mills, a Director in the Fayetteville Wooden Ware Company, and President of the Fayetteville Printing and Publishing Company.

The new Vice-President, Judge R. P. Buxton, is a gentleman of the highest standing, of excellent judgment, and one of the best and most learned lawyers in the State. He has long been connected with the Bank as a Director, and, therefore, has a knowledge of banking. He will prove a valuable assistant to the President.

Mr. W. N. Williams and Dr. T. M. Hunter, the two new Directors, are both young men who have been eminently successful in their business ventures, which is sufficient proof that they are qualified for the responsible positions to which they have been chosen.

The University Glee Club.

The Glee Club of the University will give a concert in the Opera House on next Tuesday night March 27th. The club is composed of sixteen young men who have had much practice together under an excellent instructor, and are in every way ready to give a very superior concert. Their work on the last trip was very much complimented, and they have had some practice and learned some more songs since then.

The club is composed of the following members:

First Tenor—Daingerfield, McSurley, Mangum and Cooke.

Second Tenor—McKinne, McAllister, Eatman, and Webb.

First Bass—Roberson, Patterson, McMullan, and Lindsey.

Second Bass—Stanley, Bahnson, Benbow, and McKenzie.

The club has recived high praise from the Charlotte, Greensboro, Salisbury and other papers.

Bibliophiles Look to Fayetteville.

A gentleman in this city received a letter recently from one of the most prominent physicians in New York City in which he says: "A friend of mine, a collector of valuable books, has heard that there may be some old libraries about Fayetteville collected in ante-bellum days, and containing rare books that he might secure by a visit there." If there are any who have such books—and we have no doubt that there are many, as Fayetteville "before the war" was quite a literary centre, many distinguished families residing here then, as their children do now—it is certainly a good chance to profitably dispose of books which may not be greatly valued by their present owners. The OBSERVER will be pleased to hear from anybody on the subject.

The OBSERVER'S offer of the splendid prize for the teacher (Sunday School or other) receiving the most votes, is creating a wonderful amount of enthusiasm among the friends of the opposing candidates. A picture of the successful candidate will be published in this paper.

We understand that Mrs. Jas. G. Kenan, of Kenansville, has rented Mr. Jesse Kyle's house on Green street and will shortly remove here with her family. They will be a valuable addition to Fayetteville society, and we extend to them a hearty welcome.

Let Fayetteville be a Cotton Manufacturing Centre.

We subjoin an instructive and suggestive article on the remarkable growth of the cotton manufacturing industry in the South in the past 15 years. Evidently the great industry which has so enormously enriched the North of England is destined eventually to be transferred to America and to our part of America. So far as we are able to see, the same elements of climate, soil, water power, &c., which formerly made Fayetteville one of the leading cotton manufacturing centres of the South—almost *the* leading one—are capable of exerting their same ante-bellum influence. What is lacking? Why do we not spring forward again, and prepare ourselves to reap the golden harvest? The lack of capital, is the answer. Yes, but there is abundant capital going to other places. That is also true, and we know, too, that capital has had its eye on this place. What is the obstacle? We do not pretend to know all the hindrances, if there be more than one; but we do know that no careful capitalist will put his money in a county whose governing officials refuse to lay an annual statement of the county's finances before the public, in the manner required by the law. Let the people consider this matter seriously, and act accordingly.

Here is the article referred to, which we take from the Atlanta Constitution:

In 1880 the south had 161 cotton mills and 667,854 spindles. In 1890 there were 265 mills with 1,766,563 spindles, and in January, 1894, there were 405 mills with 2,774,087 spindles and 62,427 looms.

A recent summary gives the following figures: The money invested in cotton mills in the south in 1880 amounted to $21,976,613; in 1890, according to the census, there was $61,124,096 invested, and calculations based upon the average per cent of capital per spindle in 1890 shows the investment in cotton mills in the south to be $97,000,000 at this time.

In 1880 the 667,754 spindles and 14,323 looms of the south consumed 233,886 bales of her great staple crop; in 1890 the 1,712,930 spindles and 39,231 looms of the south consumed 573,844 bales of cotton; in 1893 the 2,550,000 spindles and 54,000 looms consumed 743,848 bales of the south's great staple crop; the ratio of increase of 2,277,087 spindles and the 62,427 looms of the south will doubtless show a corresponding increase in the home consumption of the southern staple by the southern mills, so that by the end of the current year there will be consumed approximately 12½ per cent of the entire cotton crop of the south by southern mills.

Last year the dividends of the southern mills ranged from 6 per cent. to 20 per cent. the majority running between 10 and 20 per cent.

In the past artificial conditions have built up cotton manufacturing in New England and in Europe, and the south does only one-thirtieth part of the spinning business of the world, although she produces more than 60 per cent of the cotton crop of the world. But we have reached the point where artificial conditions can no longer maintain cotton mills profitably, thousands of miles away from the region in which the raw material is produced. There is now no reason why southern cotton should go to Massachusetts and to England to be manufactured into cloth worth three times the value of the raw material, which has to be distributed to the consumers of the world including the people who produced the cotton in the south.

The figures which we have quoted show that the cotton manufacturing industry is shifting its base southward in obedience to economic laws which cannot be defied. The fact that this section now manufactures more than 12 per cent. of its cotton crop, a gain of at least 10 per cent. since the war, makes it safe to predict that the south will in the near future monopolize this industry.

When we manufacture our raw material and sell it in home and foreign markets our people will be on the road to wealth. Then, they will live at home, and their money will stay at home. This is the only way to prosper. If we remained an agricultural people, good prices for our crops would never enrich us so long as we purchased our food supplies, household goods, clothing, implements and hundreds of other articles in the distant markets of the north and west.

Here is a phrase that should be stamped upon the minds of the rising generation—"The factory is the thing"!

Take care of the forge, the furnace and factory and they will in turn take care of every other interest!

Beautify the City.

A prominent citizen has called our attention to the importance of making our city even more attractive looking than it is at present. We think it would be greatly to the interest of Fayetteville for our city authorities to plant trees and shrubs in the public places. We have in mind a little town in Western North Carolina, which spent considerable money in beautifying the streets and squares, planting flowers, erecting fountains, &c., which is now a favorite resort for numbers of Northerners.

Especially would it attract strangers to Fayetteville if the square near the Atlantic Coast Line depot which belongs to the city, were adorned with trees and flowers, with a fountain playing in the centre. Tourists need only to be induced to stop here. Then they will linger, and certainly always return. We think it would be a splendid investment for the city.

New Business Firms.

Messrs. Hollingsworth & Holland are the new firm in the business of dry goods and notions; tinware, hardware and glassware, who have just located on Person street. Messrs. Hollingsworth & Holland are numbered among the energetic young men of the city.

Mr. A. E. Shaw has opened a music house in the LaFayette Hotel building, next door to Rose & Leak's establishment. The public now have another opportunity to purchase fine pianos and organs from local dealers and no need to purchase abroad.

Success to both the above.

The Ladies Memorial Association.

As Memorial Day is approaching and steps are being taken for its appropriate celebration, it may be worth while to reprint a list of the committee, which is as follows:

President, Mrs. A. A. McKethan; Vice-President, Mrs. F. R. Rose; Secretary, Mrs. J. B. Smith; Treasurer, Mrs. D. H. Ray; Executive Committee, Mrs. Jno. C. Vann, Mrs. Ed. Smith, Miss Kate Matthews, Miss Mary MacRae, Miss Laura Banks, Miss Kate Smith, Miss Annie Gaster.

People and their Movements.

Mr. E. W. Overbaugh is at home for a few days.

Mr. G. W. Williams, of Wilmington, is in the city.

Dr. W. A. Lash, President of the C. F. & Y. V. railroad, was in the city Tuesday.

Miss Johanna Robinson, of Bladen, is visiting relatives in this city.

Capt. J. C. Huske, Jr., is the agent for the Happy Valley Vineyard wine.

Miss Bert McDuffie is visiting her sister, Mrs. Nash Bunting, in Wilmington.

Miss Mattie King has returned from a pleasant visit to relatives in Raleigh.

Mr. Henry L. Cummings, of Wilmington, is on a visit to his many friends in this city.

Mr. Richard Gwathmey, of Richmond, well known here, was in the city yesterday.

Miss Belle Williams, of Little River Academy, is visiting her sister, Mrs. S. W. Tillinghast.

We are glad to see Mr. Ran. McMillan on our streets again after a severe attack of rheumatism.

Miss Johanna Costin, of Little Rock, Arkansas, is visiting her uncle, Capt. J. H. Robinson, on Haymount.

Mr. Walter F. Leak, of the firm of Rose & Leak, has gone to New York to purchase their spring stock of dry goods.

Mrs. Walker Taylor and Miss Fannie Taylor, of Wilmington, are visiting Dr. and Mrs. Hunter, on Dick street.

Mrs. E. P. C. Lewis, and Miss E. M. Lewis and maid, of Hoboken, N. J., who have been spending the winter in Florida, are stopping at the Hotel LaFayette.

Misses Fannie McPheeters, of Raleigh, and Marie McGill, of Petersburg, after spending several pleasant weeks with Mrs. R. W. Bidgood, on Haymount, have returned home, much to the regret of their numerous friends here.

The Observer Prize.

To the Teacher (Sunday school as well as other) in Cumberland, Sampson, Robeson, Moore, Harnett, Duplin and Bladen receiving the greatest number of votes between this issue and August 1st, we will give a $65.00 New Home Sewing Machine.

Each person can vote as often as he pleases provided he uses the coupon below:

I vote for

.....

as the most popular teacher.

Sig.....

Date.....

This machine is on exhibition at A. J. Pemberton & Co.'s Book and Music House.

Every new subscriber to the Fayetteville Observer, and every paid up subscriber on the books April 1st, is entitled to 5 votes independently of the coupons.

North State Lodge No. 59.

The new Knights of Pythias Lodge spoken of in our columns last week, was organized, and the following officers were elected:

C. C.—C. S. Russel.
V. C.—T. J. Parker.
Prelate.—T. F. Lewis.
M. of W.—R. H. Buckingham.
M. of F.—J. A. Burns.
M. of E.—M. Folb.
M. of A.—W. H. Flowers.
K. of R. and S.—A. H. Watson.

The officers and members were initiated with the usual ceremonies last Wednesday and Thursday and Friday nights by Cumberland Lodge No. 5.

Thirty application for membership have already been sent in. They will hold their meetings every Wednesday night in the hall of Cumberland Lodge, No 5.

The LaFayette Academy as Seen by President Winston.

During his recent visit to Fayetteville President Winston of the University inspected all the departments of the LaFayette Academy. To an OBSERVER reporter he expressed much gratification at his visit, "I found the Academy," he said, "managed with fine executive ability, and the faculty composed of earnest, progressive and scholarly teachers. The Superintendent is a courteous gentleman, who may be trusted to direct and control boys without losing sympathy for them. The school is admirably equipped. It should be a source of pride and strength to Fayetteville. Doubtless in time it will attract many pupils from a distance." This is indeed a high compliment, coming as it does from the head of the educational system of the State.

The Missing Word Contest.

Those of our readers who are keeping up with the prizes of the Atlanta Constitution are reminded that a new sentence opens for each month. The following is the sentence for the contest for the month of March:

"We find a serious error in the navy of to-day to be the —— height of our cruisers."

All subscribers to the Constitution are allowed to guess the missing word.

For full particulars of this contest see advertisement on our fourth page.

The OBSERVER and Constitution one year only two dollars.

Highwayman Captured.

The man who is charged with knocking down and robbing Mrs. Roberts on Harrington Hill several months ago and who escaped at the time, was captured at his home on Plank Road Tuesday night by officers Atkinson and Benton. His name is Ed. Blackman, a mulatto boy about 17 years old. The officers have been keeping a strict watch for him, and on Tuesday learned of his return; hence the capture.

Two travel-stained gentlemen rode into this city Saturday on bicycles and created much curiosity. They left Washington City Saturday before last, making some 350 miles in a week. They are on their way to Brunswick, Ga., and from there will return to their home, Pittsburg, Penn., by water. They say that they covered about the same distance each day. They rode the Rambler bicycle.

F. I. L. I. Gun Fund.

Treasurer reports the following additional subscriptions as having been received to the F. I. L. I. Gun Fund since our last issue:

R. E. Heide,	$5.00
N. A. Sinclair,	5.00
Jno. Kirkpatrick,	5.00
J. C. Stedman,	5.00
D. S. Maultsby,	1.00

Death of William Webb.

William Webb, a highly esteemed colored man, five years a pilot on the Cape Fear river steamers, and for twenty years past a merchant, liveryman and hotel keeper, died on Saturday, in his 55th year. He had accumulated considerable property, which is left to his wife, who will manage his business.

Reading Club.

The meeting of the Reading Club—postponed from last Monday evening on account of Passion Week—will be held next Monday evening, 26th inst., promptly at 8 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. M. J. Pemberton. A full attendance is desired, and the members are requested to be in their seats by 8 o'clock.

Evangelist Hills

Editor of Observer:—

Many questions with reference to my work and observations in the South are asked by your readers.

By your courtesy I attempt to reply to some of them through the columns of your esteemed paper.

I find many open fields for my work as an Evangelist; and on the great platform of the doctrine of salvation. All Evangelistical Christians can work in harmony. In my work the great theme is Salvation. Characteristic denominational doctrines are not mentioned, only by request, and after timely notice is given.

I find the masses, as a rule, eager for the gospel. It is said while our Lord was laboring here in the flesh that "the common people heard him gladly." That fact is true true to day. The common people are the first to respond to the gospel call. Although I have spent most of my life in the North I greatly enjoy working with, and among the people of the South whose genial hospitality and kindness of nature are proverbial the country over.

I have great faith in the South and Southern people. Their possibilities are great. I believe there is a grand and bright future awaiting them.

I find they hold the Bible in high esteem, and largely they are willing to be "doers of the Word and not hearers alone."

We have just begun a series of Gospel meetings at this place with prospects for good results. For which we prayerfully labor and expectantly hope.

Fraternally,
GEO. W. HILLS.

Hope Mills, March 16th, 1894.

The following letter received since the above explains itself:

HOPE MILLS, March 20th, 1894.

Editor of Observer:

In your issue of March 15th you referred to my work in this State as Lecturer and Evangelist and said to your readers that I was expected soon to speak in your city, etc. I had planned to be in Fayetteville next week, but circumstances make it necessary for me to return to my home on Monday next. Hence it will be impossible for me to be in your city on this trip. I am to be in this State again during the coming summer, and hope on that visit to speak in Fayetteville.

Will you be so kind as to say as much to your readers, and oblige me very much. As this subject had been referred to in your paper I would be glad for this explanation since I cannot come now.

Respectfully,
GEO. W. HILLS.

A council of the order of Chosen Friends will be instituted at K. of P. Hall this evening by H. Whitcover, Past Grand Councilor, at 8 p. m.

The Queen of Fashion.

Best Ladies' Fashion Journal published for the money. None better at any price. Only 50 cts. a year, post-paid. Send three 2c. stamps by mail for a sample copy. Besides giving general fashion and other news, it contains illustrations of The McCall Co.'s latest Paris, London and New York fashions and patterns. Address THE QUEEN OF FASHION, Union Square, N. Y.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FRANK W. THORNTON

Has just returned from New York and other Northern Cities. He takes this opportunity of announcing that his selections for the Spring and Summer in Dress Goods, of all the latest styles in Wool Fabrics, and also all the novelties in Cotton Dress Goods are arriving daily.

To day we will display the largest invoice of

LACES

of all descriptions. These Laces are beautiful and are "the thing" for trimming all wash and light weight wool dress goods.

WHITE GOODS.

This department includes everything usually worn in Lawns, Mulls, Nainsooks, Welts, Ducks, &c.

MATTING.

A very choice selection of China and Japanese Seamless Straw Matting is daily expected, which will be sold at prices to induce every one to purchase a covering for their floors.

All Classes of Goods

are cheaper than they have been for years, and those who are kind to give their patronage to Frank W. Thornton will be convinced of this assertion.

TWO NEW INVOICES OF ELEGANT

Custom-Made Clothing

HAVE JUST ARRIVED.

F. W. THORNTON.

March 22, 1894—1t

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having duly qualified as Administrator on the estate of Wright Huske, dec'd, here by gives notice to all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same to him within twelve months from this date; and also gives notice to all persons who are indebted to the said estate to call and settle at once.

S. H. MACRAE, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 15, 1894.

NEW SPRING STOCK.

ROSE & LEAK

Respectfully announce that they have been receiving very large and attractive additions to their

Spring Stock

almost daily for the past three weeks.

Mr. Leak of the firm is in New York carefully selecting the latest novelties (some of which are daily expected by Express.)

Rose & Leak's complete stock will be all in within three or four days.

ROSE & LEAK'S STORE

is already filled to repletion with new, fresh, stylish and attractive

Spring and Summer Fabrics.

The attention of the public is respectfully invited to these goods.

Especial care has been taken with the

SHOE DEPARTMENT,

which embraces the works of several of the most celebrated and popular shoe men in the United States.

ALL GOODS SOLD FOR CASH.

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

Respectfully,
ROSE & LEAK.

Opera House!

Tuesday Evening March 27.

University Glee Club!

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY OF HEARING FINE SINGING.

Reserved Seats for sale at King Bro's Drug Store, Monday the 26th—Price 50c.; General Admission 35c.

STIEFF PIANOS
STIEFF PIANOS
STIEFF PIANOS.
STIEFF PIANOS.
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STIEFF PIANOS.
STIEFF PIANOS.
STIEFF PIANOS.
STIEFF PIANOS.

B SURE
TO CALL AT
SHAW'S MUSIC HOUSE
when in the city,
where you will find a large and well selected stock of PIANOS and ORGANS for cash or monthly payments.
Agent for the celebrated C. M. Stieff Piano. Tuning done in town for $2.00.

A. E. SHAW.

Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co.

ORGANIZED 1857.

Surplus, Jan. 1, 1894. $11,358,456.80

The expense rate and death rate of the Northwestern is lower than those of any leading company and the interest and rents received since organization have overpaid the death losses by nearly seven million dollars.

Hundreds of letters like the one below all attest the superiority of the Northwestern over all competitors:

BALTIMORE, MD., April 25th, 1890.

L. Miller, Esq., General Agent N. W. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

DEAR SIR:—In 1874 I took $5,000, ten year life plan in the Northwestern and the same kind and amount in two other of the best companies in the country. The cash outlay in the ten years runs 10 per cent. in favor of the Northwestern, and the cash dividends since have averaged full 50 per cent. greater in the Northwestern. With these results before me, I have gradually increased my line to $50,000 and it still remains $5,000 in the other companies. This will show you my opinion and estimation of the Northwestern.

Very truly,
(Signed) JAMES D. MASON.

(Mr. Mason is a member of the well known firm of James D. Mason & Co.)

R. O. WHITAKER,
Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.

Executor's Notice.

Having qualified as Executor upon the estate of Wm. Warden, deceased, notice is hereby given to all parties having claims against said deceased, to present them to me on or before March 22nd, 1895.

D. H. RAY,
Executor of Wm. Warden.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 22, 1894—6w

FOR SALE.

Two GOOD HORSES for CASH or ON TIME for approved security. Apply to

W. J. McDONALD,
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 22, 1894.

FURNITURE!
FUNITURE!

BEAUTIFUL and ELEGANT!

AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

Call and get prices and examine my goods before buying.

Suits with Cheval and Plain Dressers,
Beds,
Bureaus,
Washstands,
Springs,
Mattresses,
Tables,
Safes,
Lounges,
Rockers and Strait Chairs,
Hall Racks, &c. &c.

CALL OR WRITE FOR PRICES.

Respectfully,

JNO. H. ROBINSON, JR.

—THE—
Bank : of : Fayetteville,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Does - a - General - Banking - Business.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,
Collects Notes and Drafts
Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,
AT REASONABLE CHARGES,
and remits promptly for all collections.
CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.
☞ No deposits received on interest.

H. W. LILLY, President,
E. P. BUXTON, Vice Prest.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.

A LEADER

SINCE ITS FIRST INTRODUCTION,
Growing More Popular with Increasing Use, are sure evidences of the superiority of

"PERFECTION,"

over the ordinary brands of Patent Flour.

"THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST."

What More Do You Want?

A FULL STOCK OF

Heavy and Staple Groceries,

Farming Utensils, Wagons, Harness, &c.,

ALWAYS ON HAND AT LOWEST PRICES,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

NIMOCKS BROS,

Raleigh! Raleigh!! Raleigh!!!

"G" Light Roadster. Weight 28 to 32 lbs.

RIDERS OF RALEIGH BICYCLES
WON DURING 1893, 3,600 PRIZES.

WHEELS THAT "RUN EASY" ON THE TRACK "RUN EASY" ON THE ROAD.

WE CHALLENGE ANY ONE TO DISPROVE THE FACT THAT

THREE RALEIGH RIDERS

WON MORE RACES IN 1893, THAN ANY SIX RIDERS UPON ANY OTHER MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

CALL AND EXAMINE THESE BEAUTIFUL WHEELS AT

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.'S.

Executor's Notice.

Having qualified as Executor upon the estate of Geo. Rosenthal, deceased, notice is hereby given to all parties having claims against said deceased, to present them to me on or before March 22nd, 1895.

C. W. BROADFOOT,
Executor of Geo. Rosenthal.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 22, 1894—6w

New Goods!

New Goods!

—OUR STOCK OF—

SPRING - CLOTHING

HAS ARRIVED,

— AND IS—

NOW COMPLETE.

We Want Everybody to Call and See It.

Prices Will Astonish You.

Look out for our "Ad" Next Week.

H. R. NOVITZKY.

IsochronisM

—OR—

EXPERT WATCH MAKING.

MESSRS. WARREN PRIOR & SON have great pleasure in announcing the return

—OF—

Mr. B. F. GROHMAN,

who after twelve months spent with the leading Hartford, Connecticut, Jewellers, from whom he came to Messrs. Prior in 1890, has renewed his engagement with the latter.

Mr. GROHMAN was a pupil of the Messrs. Linderoth, of Stockholm, Sweeden, who secured the first prize at the World's Fair, Chicago, for Chronometers, and to-day are one of the few celebrated watch makers of the world. Mr. Grohman himself having been entrusted with the care of the Royal Time pieces in the Palace of the King of Sweden. He is thoroughly equipped for the repair of deliecate and complicated Watches and Clocks. His successful work when here before will be recalled by Messrs. Prior's numerous patrons in North and South Carolina.

2-1-94 tf

Q. K. NIMOCKS. A. J. COOK.

NIMOCKS & COOK,
Fire and Tornado Insurance

Representing the combined former Agencies of W. S. Cook, McNeill & Co., H. I. McDuffie and John Underwood,

WITH MANY MILLIONS OF CAPITAL.

The "busy season" is at hand for Cyclones and Fires. Let us protect you against both.

NIMOCKS & COOK.

Office in Nimocks Building,
No. 10 Hay Street.

Special Term of the Superior Court of Cumberland County.

Notice is hereby given to witnesses and defendants that there will be a special term of the Superior Court for the County of Cumberland to commence Monday the 16th day of April, 1894, for the trial of criminal causes. All parties who have been recognized or have given bond to appear at the May Term of the Court, and all witnesses for State and defendants will appear on the said 16th day of April at the Court House in the County of Cumberland.

J. M. LAMB,
2-22-94 8t Ch'n Board Co. Com.

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C.

—AND—

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK,
Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON

CROATAN	Saturday,	March 17
PAWNEE	Saturday,	March 24

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

PAWNEE	Saturday,	March 17
CROATAN	Saturday,	March 24

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

PAWNEE	Tuesday,	March 13
CROATAN	Tuesday,	March 20

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES,
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,

SPECIALISTS

(Regular Graduates.)

Are the leading and most successful specialists and will give you help.

Young and middle aged men.

Remarkable results have followed our treatment. Many years of varied and successful experience in the use of curative methods that we alone own and control for all disorders of men who have weak, undeveloped or diseased organs, or who are suffering from errors of youth and excess or who are nervous and impotent, the scorn of their fellows and the contempt of their friends and companions, leads us to guarantee to all patients. If they can possibly be restored, our own exclusive treatment will afford a cure.

WOMEN! Don't you want to get cured of that weakness with a treatment that you can use at home without Instruments? Our wonderful treatment has cured others. Why not you? Try it.

CATARRH, and diseases of the Skin, Blood, Heart, Liver and Kidneys.

SYPHILIS—The most rapid, safe and effective remedy. A complete Cure Guaranteed.

SKIN DISEASES of all kinds cured where many others have failed.

UNNATURAL DISCHARGES promptly cured in a few days. Quick, sure and safe. This includes Gleet and Gonorrhœa.

TRUTH AND FACTS.

We have cured cases of Chronic Diseases that have failed to get cured at the hands of other specialists and medical institutes.

REMEMBER that there is hope for You. Consult no other, as you may waste valuable time. Obtain our treatment at once.

Beware of free and cheap treatments. We give the best and most scientific treatment at moderate prices—as low as can be done for safe and skillful treatment. FREE consultation at the office or by mail. Thorough examination and careful diagnosis. A home treatment can be given in a majority of cases. Send for Symptom Blank No. 1 for Men, No. 2 for Women; No. 3 for Skin Diseases. All correspondence answered promptly. Business strictly confidential. Entire treatment sent free from observation. Refer to our patients, banks and business men

Address or call on

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.

32 1-2 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.

NEW YORK LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

JANUARY 1, 1894.

Assets,	$148,700,781.21
Liabilities, including the Reserve on all existing Policies (4 per cent. Standard),	131,675,151.03
Total Undivided Surplus,	$17,025,630.18
Income,	$33,863,646.95
New Insurance* written in 1893,	223,818,991.00
Outstanding Insurance,	779,156,678.0

*Not including revived policies, paid-ups, or reversionary additions.

The NEW YORK LIFE'S Accumulation Policy contains no restrictions whatever, and only one condition, namely, the payment of premiums. It is incontestable from any cause after one year, allows a month's grace in payment of premiums, a reinstatement within six months if the insured is in good health, and its non-forfeiture provisions are self-acting in case no action is taken by the insured. After the Policy has been in force five full years, loans will be made thereon by the Company at 5 per cent. interest.

JOHN A. McCALL, President.

One form of Policy issued by The NEW YORK LIFE *guarantees* a Mortuary Dividend of 100 per cent. in addition to policy annually for 20 years. Read the following testimonials:

Mr. Ed. C. Smith, book-keeper in the hardware house of Mr Walter Watson, says: "I carry $5,000 insurance in New York Life, and after paying the fourth annual premium on the same I receive the following statement from Mr. John A. McCall, President of the Company:

Face amount of your policy,	$5,000.00
Amount already added as premium return,	458.00
Additional amount to be added if premium for the year beginning April, 1893, is paid,	114.50
Total Insurance for above year,	$5,572.50

Mr. C. D. Sedberry, says: "I carry $3,000 insurance in the New York Life Insurance Company, and just before making my fourth annual payment, I received the following statement from the President of the Company:

Face amount of your Policy,	$3,000.00
Amount already added as premium return,	189.90
Additional amount to be added if the premium for the year beginning November, 1893, is paid,	63.30
Total insurance for above year,	$3,253.20

For rates and further particulars apply to

H. I. McDUFFIE, Ag't.

L. M. A.

"It does improve a boy wonderfully to go to the L. M. A."

The expression quoted above may be heard every day from parents who have sons attending the

LaFayette Military Academy,

and we would advise all who have boys to educate to familiarize themselves with the merits of this school before deciding which one to patronize.

If you wish your boy to acquire a good English education—such an education as every one needs, send him to the L. M. A.; if you desire to give him a practical and comprehensive business education, you can find no better Commercial School in the country; and if you contemplate giving him a regular University course, our Preparatory Department will thoroughly qualify him for entrance into any of the highest institutions of learning.

The Spring Term commences on the eighteenth day of January, but students may enter at any time, and several have intimated their intention of coming on the first of the month.

For "Annual Announcement" and School Journal, containing full particulars respecting the School,

Address

Maj. J. W. YEREX, Supt..

12—21—93 FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY,

and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

JAPANESE PILE CURE

A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, Capsules of Ointment and two Boxes of Ointment. A never-failing Cure for Piles of every nature and degree. It makes no difference with the knife or injections of carbolic acid, which are painful and seldom a permanent cure, and often resulting in death, unnecessary. Why endure this terrible disease? We guarantee 6 Boxes to cure any case. You only pay for benefits received. $1 a box, 6 for $5. Sent by mail. Guarantees issued by our agents.

CONSTIPATION Cured. Piles Prevented, by Japanese Liver Pellets the great LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR and BLOOD PURIFIER. Small, mild and pleasant to take, especially adapted for children's use. 50 Doses 25 cents.

GUARANTEES issued only by

KING BROS.,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1894.

Democrats, even those who are personally opposed to some of the changes made, are glad that the Senate Finance committee has at last got the tariff bill in a shape to make its passage by the Senate certain. It is really surprising, in view of the radical change made by taking sugar, iron ore, coal and lead ore from the free list and putting a duty upon them, that the democrats of the House are not louder in their objections. But they regard the matter from a common sense point of view, knowing that the democrats of the Senate Finance committee yielded nothing that it was not absolutely necessary to yield in order to get the votes necessary to pass the bill, and also that they will have another chance at the changes when the bill goes to conference after its passage by the Senate.

The republicans of the Finance committee would like to waste a month or so by keeping the tariff bill in committee, but the democrats will not allow any such time. If they will agree to have the bill reported in a week the democrats will allow them that much time; if not the bill will be reported sooner without their consent.

Secretary Herbert's answer to the House resolution asking by what authority he ordered Admiral Skerrett to obey Mr. Blount when he went to Hawaii as Special Commissioner, was, in short, that it came from the Commander-in Chief of the Army and Navy—the President of the United States, and he cited seven precedents for the action, dating from 1823 to 1881.

Senator Blanchard assumed his new duties to day and Justice White, his predecessor, was sworn in as a member of the Supreme Court. If Mr. Blanchard makes as good a reputation in the Senate as he leaves behind him in the House the people of Louisiana will doubtless ratify the selection of the governor by keeping him there.

Representative Kilgore, of Texas, was not altogether wrong although rather too general, when he said in the course of the debate on the District of Columbia appropriation bill, concerning the newspapers of Washington. "The newspapers of Washington have never failed to advocate any scheme, I don't care how infamous it was, that looked to the expenditure of the public money in the interest of speculators in and around the city. I never knew of an instance in which they did not advocate such schemes." In reply to a protest from Representative Blair of N. H., Mr. Kilgore continued: "Well, I make the distinct charge that the newspapers are corrupt and that they advocate every corrupt scheme that has been introduced into Congress to plunder the Treasury in the interest of private interests."

Democrats in Congress are in thorough sympathy with the Departmental Congression Commission which has been engaged for many months in looking into the business methods of the Government Departments, with a view to recommending changes looking to a reduction of unnecessary red tape and of unnecessary officials. Every recommendation of the Commission has been promptly acted upon by Congress, the last one—for abolishing the Bureau of Customs of the Treasury Department—having been passed by the House without an hour's discussion. Slowly but surely the leaven of reform is working. The results of thirty years of extravagance and favoritism cannot be overthrown in a day, or a year, but they will be overthrown in the end. This the democrats are determined upon.

Senator McPherson has this to say about the charge that the sugar clause of the revised tariff bill gives the sugar trust an undue advantage: "As I drew the sugar schedule, I ought to know what it means, and I certainly know what it was intended to mean. The entire discriminating duty, according to my calculations, that refined sugar is accorded by the bill is sixteen-hundredths of one cent. Now, when you take into account the bounty paid by Germany for its exported sugar, and the fact that German sugar is shipped in bags which are not dutiable, and which can be used over and over again, it will be seen that the American refiner is given no advantage over his German competitors. In truth, the German exporter has one-hundredth of a cent per pound advantage over the American refiner after he has paid our import duty. Now, if any one disputes these figures of mine, and can show me where the American refiner receives any greater protection than I have stated, I will see that the bill is changed."

The Senate will vote upon the bill for the coinage of the seigniorage next Thursday. It will certainly pass. Public opinion is divided as to whether it will be vetoed, the majority inclining to the belief that it will be.

The After Dinner Nuisance.

Harper's Weekly.]

For all the sorrowful hours which the contemporary American has spent or may live to spend sitting under after-dinner orators who know not what to say nor when to stop, he has himself to blame. The Constitution guarantees him a fair chance for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. But—

"who would be free,
Themselves must strike the blow."

If he insists upon thrusting his neck under the yoke, he must drag the load. If he insists upon toughening the natural tenderness of the budding orator till it is callous to his squirming, he must sit under him to the bitter end. If he begins by sitting courteously under the considerate Smith, if he sits submissively under the judicious Jones, if he sits cheerfully and with manifest approbation under the witty Robinson, he has forged his own gyves, and in due time, victim of an artificial duty, must sit and sit, without remonstrance or revolt, under the inexorable Jenkins, who never has anything to say, nor knows when to sit down. Slavery was not only bad for the slave, but demoralizing for the slave-holder. It is so in some degree with after-dinner speaking. It is a serious responsibility that each of us takes when he sits consentingly under an after-dinner speaker, since we not only weaken our own powers of resistance, but we help on the abnormal toughening of his. Our safety and his lie in the strength of our resolution to nip him in the bud. We should sit on him, not under him. We must crush him while he is still young and tender, that in his age his prolixity may not overwhelm us, nor his ill-advised levity bring reproaches upon himself.

The Modern Pandora's Box.

The modern Pandora of fashion and folly
Has opened the box of the ills of her kind;
Hence weakness and sickness with acute melancholy,
Much suffering of body and worry of mind.
This host of complaints, this legion of pain,
Has harassed the lives of all of the sex,
For relief shall they seek forever in vain?
And must they still suffer disorders complex?
Ah! No! For Pandora has left in the box
A sure cure for ills of all such description,
Of its wonderful virtues each purchaser talks,
'Tis Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription!

DR. R. V. PIERCE: *Dear Sir*—I have taken the "Favorite Prescription" and I can recommend it to any body that suffers with any female disease. I have tried several doctor's prescriptions but none did me the good that yours did.

Yours respectfully,
MATTIE TERRY, Postmistress,
Sherrer Hill, Dallas Co., Ala.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

P. P. P.

PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM

Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison Rheumatism and Scrofula

Pimples, Blotches and Old Sores Catarrh, Malaria and Kidney Troubles

Are entirely removed by P.P.P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.

ABERDEEN, O., July 21, 1891.
MESSRS LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: DEAR SIRS—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs. Send three bottles C. O. D.
Respectfully yours,
J. M. NEWTON,
Aberdeen, Brown County, O.

Capt. J. D. Johnston.

To all whom it may concern: I hereby testify to the wonderful properties of P. P. P. for eruptions of the skin. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. I tried [illegible] without remedy but in vain, until P. P. P. was used, and am now entirely cured.
(Signed by) J. D. JOHNSTON,
Savannah, Ga.

Skin Cancer Cured.

Testimony from the Mayor of Sequin, Tex.

SEQUIN, TEX., January 14, 1893.
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: *Gentlemen*—I have tried your P. P. P. for a disease of the skin, usually known as skin cancer, of thirty years' standing, and found great relief; it purifies the blood and removes all irritation from the seat of the disease and prevents any spreading of the sores. I have taken four or six bottles and feel confident that another course will effect a cure. It has also relieved me from indigestion and stomach troubles. Yours truly,
CAPT. W. M. BUST,
Attorney at Law.

Book on Blood Diseases Mailed Free.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

LIPPMAN BROS.
PROPRIETORS,
Lippman's Block, Savannah, Ga

Two Papers for One's Price

By special arrangement with the

Atlanta Weekly Constitution,

We are enabled to offer it, with THE OBSERVER, for ONE YEAR for $2.00, subscriptions to be sent to this office, and accompanied by cash.

LIBERAL PRIZE OFFERS.

Every subscriber to this remarkable clubbing proposition is entitled to enter TWO PRIZE CONTESTS, sending his guesses for

The $1,000 Cotton Crop Contest,

in which there are FOUR PRIZES offered for the nearest estimates of the size of the cotton crop of 1893-'4, now being marketed, and award to be made as soon as the New Orleans Cotton Exchange announces the official crop figures, $400 IN GOLD for nearest guess to the crop, $200 prize for second, $200 prize for third, $100 for fourth, $100 for fifth.

Crops for recent years have been as follows:

Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.
1877,	4,485,423	1885,	5,669,021
1878,	4,811,265	1886,	6,550,215
1879,	5,073,531	1887,	6,513,624
1880,	5,757,397	1888,	7,017,7 7
1881,	6,589,329	1889,	6,935 082
1882,	5,435,845	1890,	7,313,726
1883,	6,992,234	1891,	8,655,518
1884,	5,714,052	1892,	6,700,365

In addtion to the above every clubbing subscriber can enter our combination

Missing Word Contest.

Supply the missing word in the following sentence:

We find a serious error in the navy of to-day to be the ..... height of our cruisers.

ONE-FOURTH of the net subscription receipts of those entering this contest will be divided among those who supply the correct word in the blank in the above sentence. Thus, if there are $5,000, one-fourth would be $1,200. If ten supply the correct word each would receive $125, if 1 0, each $12.50, &c.

Both of the above contests free and in addition to TWO PAPERS for the price of one.

The Weekly Constitution has a circulation of 156,000, and is The People's Paper. It favors Tariff Reform, an Individual Income Tax and the Expansion of the Currency to a degree sufficient to meet the legitimate business demands of the country.

It covers the news of the world every week, having news correspondents in all the news centres of the world.

Take your home paper and the Constitution.

TWO FOR ONE.
Both for $2.00.

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

EPPS'S

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

COCOA

BOILING WATER OR MILK.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never fails to restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp disease & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

CONSUMPTIVE

Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50 cts.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. 15 cts. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

You often hear of other extracts which claim to be 'just as good" as

Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef,

but these claims only call attention to the fact that the Company's Extract is

THE STANDARD

for quality.

3-22-94 4t

Can You Read The Future?

Do you know what your condition will be 20 years hence? Will your earning capacity be equal to the support of yourself and family? This is a serious question, yet, you could confidently answer "yes" if you had a twenty-years Tontine Policy in the

Equitable Life

A method which guarantees all the protection furnished by any kind of life insurance, and in addition the largest cash returns to those policyholders whose lives are prolonged, and who then need money rather than assurance. For facts and figures, address

W. J. RODDEY, Manager,
For the Carolinas,
ROCK HILL, S. C.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
BOOK OF VALUABLE INFORMATION FREE.
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

General or local Agents. $75 Ladies or gents, a week. Exclusive territory. The Rapid Dish Washer. Washes entire dishes for a family in one minute. Washes, rinses and dries them without wetting the hands. You push the button, the machine does the rest. Bright, polished dishes and cheerful wives. No soaked fingers, no oiled hands nor clothing. No broken dishes, no mess. Cheap, durable, warranted. Circular free.

W. P. HARRISON & CO., Clerk No. 12, Columbus, O.

POE & CO.,

BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

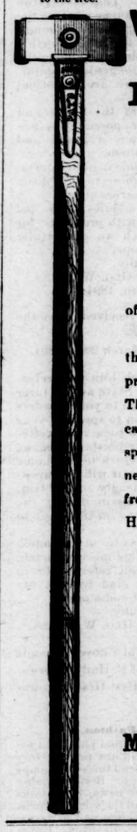
For Sale Cheap.

A Seventy-Five Dollar KIMBALL ORGAN, perfectly new. Can be bought cheap at a sacrifice for terms and particulars apply at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

Papers for Sale.

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred

Watson's Patent Puller. To be used handle side to the tree.

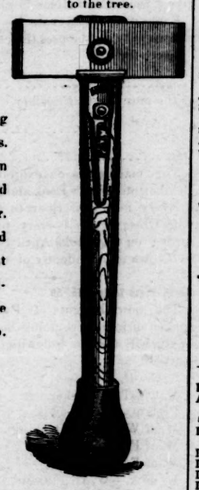


Walter Watson

Hardware.

Hardware.

To be used handle side to the tree.



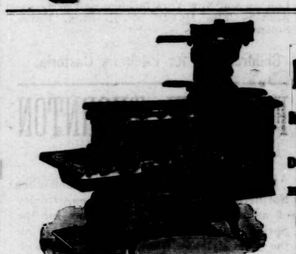
Four complete Tools in one—a saving of 50 per cent. to the users of these Tools.

This new style of tools have been thoroughly tested the past season and proved to be perfect in every particular. The blades are bolted on the handles and can never get loose. They cut without springing and will cut through any thickness of bark, leaving a shade over the fresh cut from two to three inches deep. Handled ready for use.

WALTER WATSON,

Manufacturer of TURPENTINE TOOLS,

Fayetteville, N. C.



SHEPPARD'S EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES

MADE FROM PURE PIG IRON

Not one pound of Scrap Iron is ever used in these goods.

DURABLE, CONVENIENT and ECONOMICAL

All Modern Improvements to Lighten Housekeeping Cares.

Twenty different sizes and kinds.

Every Stove Warranted Against Defects.

Prices not much higher at this time than on commoner kinds of Stoves.

Call on or address

McMILLAN BROS., Fayetteville, N. C.

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

☞ No deposits received on interest.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Pres.,
H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier
Fayetteville, N. C.

Chas. Glover,

AUCTIONEER,

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.

Land Mortgage Sale.

(ADVERTISEMENT RENEWED.)

By virtue of power of sale contained in a mortgage deed from James P. Robertson and wife, Emily J. Robertson to the People's National Bank of Fayetteville, N. C., dated 23rd December, 1890, and duly registered in Book P, No. 4, page 420, the undersigned will offer at public sale, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, N. C., on Saturday, March 24, 1894, at 12 o'clock M., seven hundred acres of land in 71st Township, Cumberland County, N. C., about 11 miles from Fayetteville, on both sides of Rockfish Creek, lying between the Morganton and Chicken Ronds, known as the J. L. Bryan or J. H. Flanner land. Terms cash

WILLIAM G. LeDUC, Receiver of The People's National Bank,
JAMES P. ROBERTSON.

R. P. BUXTON, Attorney.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 12, 1894—ts

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America's Leading Magazine, Price 25c., of the current issue, and any of the

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Two of these, cut from this paper, and 15 cents, with name and address, will entitle the holder to one copy of the then current issue of *Home and Country* and your choice of the Domestic Patterns, illustrated therein, to the value of 25 cents more.

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Magazine can be had at this office

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A. B. Williams,

Commission Merchant, Buyer of Cotton and Naval Stores, and Dealer in Hair, Lime, Plaster and Cement.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect Dec. 3rd, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	7:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:10 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:27 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:30 "
Leave Sanford,	11:48 "
Leave Climax,	1:43 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	2:15 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:55 "
Leave tokesdale,	3:48 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:20 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:01 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:06 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:42 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:06 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:52 "
Leave Greensboro,	12:55 "
Leave Climax,	1:27 "
Leave Sanford,	3:12 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:25 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:30 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	6:25 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	7:37 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:17 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:12 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	4:50 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	5:13 "
Leave Red Springs,	6:08 "
Leave Maxton,	6:47 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	8:00 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:50 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:40 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:25 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:40 "
Leave Stokesdale,	11:00 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:05 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Climax,	3:35 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:35 "

Trains No. 2 and 4 make close connection at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and Walnut Cove with the N. & W System for Winston Salem.

Train No. 16 connects at Madison with N. & W. for Roanoke and points West.

Train No. 1 makes close connection at Fayetteville Junction with Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points South.

Junction points at Maxton with S. A. L., at Bennettsville with C. S. & N. R. R., at Sanford with S. A. L., at Greensboro with the Richmond and Danville system.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 11, 1894.	No. 23. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.	No. 501 N. Y. and Fla. Spec.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 47	9 51	.....	12 02
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 55	10 45	.....	.....
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35	.....	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 07	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	12 55	10 45	6 00	.....
Leave Wilson..	1 55	11 25	6 35	1 57
Lv Selma..	2 45	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Fayettevile	4 25	1 15	.....	4 00
Arrive Florence	7 05	3 27	.....	6 15

	No. 47 Daily.			
	P. M.		A. M.	
Leave Wilson..	2 05	.....	6 35	.....
Leave Goldsboro.	3 00	.....	7 20	.....
Leave Magnolia.	4 13	.....	8 29	.....
Ar. Wilmington.	5 50	.....	10 00	.....
	P. M.		A. M.	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 11, 1894.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 14. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.	No. 500. N. Y. and Fla. Spec.
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Florence.	7 30	.....	7 05	11 59
Lv. Fayetteville	10 27	.....	9 20	A. M. 2 23
Leave Selma..	12 10	.....	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 5	.....	11 18	..... 4 30

	No. 48 Daily.			
	A. M.		P. M.	
Lv Wilmington.	9 00	.....	7 00	.....
Leave Magnolia	10 40	.....	8 37	.....
Leave Goldsboro	12 00	.....	9 48	.....
Arrive Wilson..	12 45	.....	10 35	.....

	No. 76 Daily.	No. 14 Daily.		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	.....
Leave Wilson...	1 15	.....	11 23	10 40 .....
Ar Rocky Mount	2 07	.....	12 05	11 25 .....
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35	.....	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 54	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 07	.....	12 05	.....
Arrive Weldon...	3 17	.....	12 56	6 01
	P. M.	.....	A. M.	P. M. A. M.

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

These trains carry only first-class passengers holding Pullman accommodations.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:33 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 9:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 P. M., Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:33 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:30 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:40 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 8:00 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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